The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1776. [Num. 213.

On TUESDAY next, the fourth inſt. at one o'clock,

At WILLIAM ADCOCK's VENDUE,

Will begin the SALE of

A large Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ON TUESDAY next, the fourth inſt. at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at J. HART's Vendue-Store, the corner of South and Front ſtreets, will begin the ſale of a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Alſo a few kegs of choice INDIGO.

N. B. Goods for public and private ſale are received at ſaid ſtore, and ſold for caſh only.

ON MONDAY next, the third inſt. at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling-houſe of Simon Sherlock, deceaſed, in the diſtrict of Southwark, will begin the ſale of a large quantity of Ship and Plank Timber. Alſo Ship Chandlery, Houſe and Kitchen Furniture, &c. where attendance will be given by Robert White, Robert Knox, and James Sherlock, Executors.

A QUANTITY of INDIGO to be ſold by James Gallagher, in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Spruce-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD, the time of an Engliſh Servant Boy, between fourteen and fifteen years of age. He has about five years to ſerve, writes a very good hand, and underſtands ſomething of figures, can wait on table, and has been uſed for about a year to the common ſervices of a family. Inquire of the printer.

HENRY SNELLING, WATCH-MAKER, from London, at George Dowig's, Silverſmith in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

BEGS leave to acquaint the public that he performs the ſaid buſineſs in all its branches, and ſuch as will pleaſe to favor him with their commands, may depend on his care in executing the ſame. He likewiſe returns thanks to ſuch of his friends who have been pleaſed to employ him. He alſo ſells chains, ſeals, &c.

☞ Clocks and Watches bought and ſold by commiſſion.

Philad. May 25, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, from Capt. William Shippin's company of marines, belonging to the brig Hancock, lying at Bright's wharf, Philadelphia, a certain JOSEPH BAMFORD, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high. He had on, when he went away, an old blue coattee, a check ſhirt, old leather breeches, an old felt hat, is remarkably near ſighted, and has formerly been a fiſherman. Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerter ſhall have the above reward.

WILLIAM SHIPPIN.

A genteel ſaddle HORSE to be ſold.

Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on Thurſday the 13th day of June, inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of John Biddle, in Market-ſtreet, a certain three Story Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark. The ſaid Lot containing in breadth, on ſaid Plumb-ſtreet, eighteen feet and a half; and in depth ninety feet, more or leſs, bounded ſouthward by Plumb-ſtreet, eaſtward with the ground now or late of Philip Hulbert, jun. northward by ground now or late of Luke Morris, Samuel Rhodes, and others, and weſtward by Abraham Judah's ground, now in the tenure of William Singleton. And alſo a certain Frame Tenement, or Work-ſhop, ſituate on a Lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of Plumb-ſtreet aforeſaid. For farther particulars inquire of ALEXANDER BARTRAM.

TO be SOLD at Hamilton's wharf, on board the ſchooner Mary Ann, from Hiſpaniola, SUGAR in barrels, MOLASSES in hogſheads, and COFFEE in bags.

THREEPENCE per pound given,

BY WILLIAM TRICKETT, ſtationer, at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, facing Blackhorſe-alley, and in Water-ſtreet, in the lower part of ſaid houſe, Philadelphia, for the beſt ſort of CLEAN WHITE LINEN RAGS; and ſo in proportion for thoſe of an inferior ſort. The beſt price given for OLD SAILS and ROPES.

ROBERT AITKEN gives TREEPENCE per pound for any quantity of clean LINEN RAGS.

*** Fine MACUBA RAPPEE (price ten ſhillings per bottle) to be had at his ſtore.

Philadelphia, May 18th, 1776.

GEORGE HAUGHTON, UPHOLSTERER, takes this method to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from his late ſhop near the city Vendue-ſtore, to the houſe lately occupied by Jonathan Goſtelowe, and next the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, where he makes and ſells every article in the upholſtery buſineſs. Likewiſe makes and ſells drums, colours, tent bedſteads, chairs, ſtools, tables, mattraſſes, markees, and every other article neceſſary for the military.

Joiners work done at the ſaid houſe as uſual, in the beſt manner. Alſo genteel lodgings furniſhed, for ſingle gentlemen, or a ſmall family, with a ſtable, kitchen, and ſeveral other conveniencies.

A ſmart boy, as an apprentice to the upholſtery buſineſs, is wanted.

JOHN FOX, CUTLER, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, has for ſale, for the enſuing ſeaſon, a quantity of his own manufactured RIFLES for ſetting an edge on Scythes, the quality of which are ſo well known by ſome years proof, he leaves that to recommend them to the public.

N. B. Good allowance will be made to thoſe who take them to ſell again.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

NOtwithſtanding the ſavage treatment we have met with from the King of Britain, and the impoſſibility of the colonies being ever happy under his government again, according to the uſual operation of natural and moral cauſes, yet we ſtill find ſome people wiſhing to be *dependant* once more upon the crown of Britain. I have too good an opinion of the human underſtanding to ſuppoſe that there is a man in America who believes that ever we ſhall be happy again in our old connection with that crown—I therefore beg leave to oblige the advocates for dependance to ſpeak for themſelves in the following order——

1. I ſhall loſe my office.

2. I ſhall loſe the honor of being related to men in office.

3. I ſhall loſe the rent of my houſes for a year or two.

4. We ſhall have no more rum, ſugar, tea, nor coffee, in this country, except at a moſt exorbitant price.

5. We ſhall have no more gauze, nor fine muſlins imported among us.

6. The New-England men will turn Goths and Vandals, and overrun all the ſouthern colonies. N. B. It is the faſhion with the people who make this objection to independance, to deſpiſe the courage and diſcipline of the New-England troops, and to complain that they are unwilling to fight out of their own colonies.

7. The church will have no King for a head.

8. The Preſbyterianss will have a ſhare of power in this country. N. B. Theſe people have been remarked, ever ſince the commencement of our diſputes with Great-Britain, to prefer a Quaker, or an Epiſcopalian, to one of their own body, where he was equally hearty in the cauſe of liberty.

9. I ſhall loſe my chance of a large tract of land in a new purchaſe.

10. I ſhall want the ſupport of the firſt officers of government, to protect me in my inſolence, injuſtice, and villany.

11. The common people will have too much power in their hands. N. B. The common people are compoſed of tradeſmen and farmers, and include nine tenths of the people of America.

ALL.— Sooner than ſubmit to the chance of theſe probable evils, we will have our towns burnt, our country deſolated, and our fathers, brothers, and children be butchered by Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſhmen; by Hanoverians, Heſſians, Brunſwickers, Walbeckers, Canadians, Indians and Negroes. And, after all, ſuch of us as ſurvive theſe calamities will ſubmit to ſuch terms of ſlavery as King George and his Parliament may impoſe upon us.

HUTCHINSON, COOPER, CATO, &c. &c.

WANTS a place, a young Woman who can teach children reading, ſpelling, and Engliſh grammar. Alſo writing, and all ſorts of lace, ſtocking, and glove knitting. The lace can be knit unto head dreſſes, handkerchiefs and aprons. Inquire of the printer.

Burlington (New-Jerſey) June 1, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday laſt, the 29th ult. an Iriſh ſervant woman, named SARAH CLARK, about twenty-five years of age, and of a very dark complexion. Had on, when ſhe went away, a dark calico gown, check apron, a black calamanco ſkirt, a blue and white check handkerchief, and a black ſilk bonnet. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her ſo that her maſter gets her again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges. WILLIAM SMITH.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and to be ſold by R. AITKEN, bookſeller, Philadelphia,

Printed with a new type, on a good paper, in one octavo volume (price bound One Dollar)

A new Syſtem of Military Diſcipline founded on Principle.

By a GENERAL OFFICER.

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CHAP. V. The exerciſe as it is to be performed by ſignal or word of command from the Major, or from any other officer. A ſketch of a battalion conſiſting of ten companies, in each ſixty-nine privates and three corporals, making in the whole ſeven hundred and twenty men rank and file, drawn up in reviewing order, and according to ſeniority. Rules for telling off the battalion, and for poſting the officers both at exerciſe and for action. A ſketch of a battalion formed for action or exerciſe, with the ranks at the whole diſtance or open order. Signals, words of command, and particular references. Rules, maxims, and obſervations, for the government, conduct, and diſcipline of an army.

To the PUBLIC.

ALL ſciences have their peculiar graduates, as well to inſtruct pupils in their rudiments, as to bring them to the higher elements of their profeſſion; our author has therefore allotted to the Corporal, to the Serjeant, and to the Adjutant, their different degrees of inſtruction, that each may be reſponſible for thoſe committed to his charge; and by that means that the exerciſe may be more correct and expeditiouſly learned. He then introduces the whole exerciſe complete, as it is to be performed by word of command from the Major, or any other commiſſioned officer, or by ſignal. In that part where our author treats of the field exerciſe, he comprehends ſuch operations as are neceſſary to be performed againſt the enemy, as different exigencies may there require. In treating of the Column, the Line, and the Square, this author points out their various uſes and purpoſes, ſhews ſome of their capital defects, and propoſes ſeveral amendments. The whole is concluded with an Appendix containing rules, maxims, and obſervations for the government, conduct, and diſcipline of an army.

This work is written upon a new plan, and is peculiarly adapted for the uſe of young officers, ſhewing the particular duties of each, and the moſt eaſy method of training their men in order to become expert ſoldiers.

BOSTON, May 23.

The enemy, on board the men of war below, intolerably vexed and chagrined that Capt. Mugford's prize ſhould be taken and unloaded in their open view, formed a deſign of wreaking their vengeance on him. The Sunday following, Capt. Mugford, in company with Capt. Cunningham, in the Lady Waſhington, a ſmall privateer armed with ſwivels, blunderbuſſes, and muſquets, fell down in order to go out in the bay. The enemy obſerved their ſailing, and fitted out a fleet of boats for the purpoſe of ſurpriſing and taking them in the night; and the Franklin's running aground in the gut, gave them a good opportunity for executing their plan. The Lady Waſhington came to anchor near Capt. Mugford; and between nine and ten o'clock he diſcovered a number of boats, which he hailed, and received for anſwer, that they were from Boſton. He ordered them to keep off, or he would fire upon them. They begged him, for God's ſake, not to fire, for they were going on board him. Capt. Mugford inſtantly fired, and was followed by all his men; and cutting his cable, brought his broadſide to bear, when he diſcharged his cannon, loaded with muſquet ball, directly in upon them. Before the cannon could be charged a ſecond time, two or three boats were along ſide, each of them ſuppoſed to have as many men on board as the Franklin, which had only twenty-one, including officers. By the beſt accounts there were not leſs than thirteen boats in all, many of them armed with ſwivels, and having on board, at the loweſt computation, two hundred men. Capt. Mugford and his men plied thoſe along ſide ſo cloſely with fire arms and ſpears, and with ſuch intrepidity, activity and ſucceſs, that two boats were ſoon ſunk, and all the men either killed or drowned. But while the heroic Mugford, with outſtretched arms, was righteouſly dealing death and deſtruction to our baſe and unnatural enemies, he received a fatal ball in his body, which in a few minutes put a period to a life, from which, had it been ſpared, his oppreſſed country would undoubtedly have reaped very eminent advantages.

After our brave men had maintained this unequal conteſt for about half an hour, the enemy thought proper to retire. The carnage among them muſt have been great; for, beſides the two boat loads killed and drowned, many were doubtleſs killed and wounded on board the others. Great execution was done by the ſpears. One man, with that weapon, is poſitive of having killed nine of the enemy.

The number of boats which attacked the Franklin was about eight or nine. The remainder, to the number of four or five, at the ſame time attacked Capt. Cunningham, in the Lady Waſhington, who then had on board only ſix men, beſides himſelf. This brave little company gave the boats ſuch a warm reception, that the enemy were ſoon glad to give over the conteſt, after ſuffering, it is thought, conſiderable loſs.

The body of one of the marines, killed in the above engagement, and one of the enemy's thirteen oared barges, have been taken up at Chelſea.

The remains of Capt. Mugford have been carried to Marblehead for interment. No other life, on our part, was loſt.

HARTFORD, May 20.

By Captain David Hawley, who came to town laſt Saturday from Halifax, which place he left the twenty-fourth of April laſt, we have the following intereſting intelligence, viz.—That on the ſeventeenth of March he ſailed out of Stratford; on the twenty-firſt was taken by the Bellona of ſix guns and eight ſwivels; the miniſterial crew jumping on board him, eager for plunder, damned him, his crew, and country, and then put them as priſoners on board the Bellona. About ten o'clock they joined the Roſe, Glaſgow, and Swan men of war, and went on board the Roſe. The next day ſailed into Newport, when he obtained liberty to go on board his own ſloop, to get his clothes, where he found his cheſt broke open, and all his clothes plundered. They offered him five ſhillings ſterling per day, a good cabin, that his veſſel ſhould be paid for after the diſpute was over, and his choice of a plantation in any part of the continent, if he would be their pilot, which he refuſed, and was therefore parted from his men, and put on board the Glaſgow, and not ſo much as allowed a line to his mate, relative to a glaſs he had left. On the fifth of April the Glaſgow ſailed from Newport. In the morning of the ſixth diſcovered ſundry ſail, and ſtood for them, came up with and hailed the brig, who anſwered that they were from Plymouth; then the brig hailed the Glaſgow, and was told who they were; upon ſignals being made and not anſwered, as it was ſtill dark, the Glaſgow received a heavy broadſide from the brig, killed one man, and ſlightly wounded another; then the Alfred came up, and cloſely engaged her for near three glaſſes, while the black brig attacked the Glaſgow on her lee bow. It was obſerved by the motion of the Alfred that ſhe had received ſome unlucky ſhot. The ſloop of twelve guns fired upon the Glaſgow's ſtern with little effect, as moſt of the ſhot went about ſix feet above the deck, which, if they had been properly levelled, muſt have ſoon cleared them of men. The Glaſgow, getting to a diſtance, fired ſmartly, and the engagement laſted about ſix glaſſes, when they both ſeemed willing to quit. The Glaſgow was conſiderably damaged in her hull, had ten ſhot through her main maſt, fifty-two through her mizen ſtay ſail, one hundred and ten through her main ſail, eighty-eight through her foreſail, had her ſpars carried away, and her rigging cut to pieces. On the ſixth they got into Rhode-Iſland. Early in the morning of the ſeventh were fired upon from the ſhore, cut her cables, and run up to Hope-iſland, where the hoſpital ſhip followed them; the wind ſhifting to the northward they went out and joined Commodore Wallace, and after two days failed for Halifax, and arrived there in eleven days, where Capt. Hawley tarried a fortnight. And on the ſeventh of April, he made his eſcape with eight others in a ſmall boat, and came to Old York.

Captain Hawley is of opinion that if the Alfred had come cloſe along ſide the Glaſgow, ſhe would have ſtruck.

May 27. We hear the town of Canterbury, in a full meeting, have unanimouſly adopted the principles of independance contained in Common Senſe; and alſo voted, that the Delegates for the Continental Congreſs ought to be elected by the freemen of the colony, and not by their repreſentatives.

Laſt Thurſday Governor Skeene, who has been ſome time paſt in this town, was committed to jail by order of the Committee for the priſoners, for refuſing to ſign a parole.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

Yeſterday Captain Allen arrived here from Rhode-Iſland. He ſays Capt. Biddle, in a Continental brig, ſent in a ſloop from St. Croix, laſt Saturday, laden with rum, ſugar, and ſalt. She was bound for Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

We hear the General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey are ſummoned, by Gov. Franklin, to meet at Perth-Amboy the twentieth inſtant (June) on buſineſs of the greateſt importance.

Laſt Thurſday Mr. JOSEPH JENKS, of Bucks county, was married to Miſs HANNAH DAVIS, of this city.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 31.

" Gen. Putnam has juſt ſhewn me a letter from a gentleman in Salem, which very much concerns your place. The writer informs the General that Capt. Chapman is arrived there (Salem) from St. Croix, who ſays that on the tenth inſtant in latitude 54, longitude 67 : 24, he fell in with a brig, the Capt. of which told him that he ſailed in company with a fleet of ſeventy ſail of tranſports, under convoy of two ſixty-four, four forty gun ſhips, and two bomb ketches, from which he parted the fifth, in a hard gale of wind. The fleet had on board a large number of Heſſians, Brunſwickers and Engliſh troops, *all bound to Philadelphia*, in order to diſperſe (as the Capt. expreſſed himſelf) that hornet's neſt the Congreſs, after which they were certain the continent would become a very eaſy prey. God grant that you may be prepared to receive this armament. Gen. Putnam thinks that ſome troops will immediately march from here to your aſſiſtance."

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 31.

" I do not learn that a word has been ſaid in our Convention upon the ſubject of a declaration of independance, but a new mode of government has been talked of, and you may expect to ſee in next Monday's paper a call from the Convention to the people, either to give them proper powers for the purpoſe, or to add to their number and give the increaſed body powers, or to chooſe a new Convention, and give the powers to them."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated April 24, 1776.

" By your late papers I find that you have received accounts of ſeveral Americans being perſecuted in this iſland, who have been unfortunately taken by the men of war. I have now the pleaſure to inform you that the ſpirit of perſecution here has in a great meaſure ſubſided, ſince the arrival of Mr. Burk of this iſland from the Provincial camp at Cambridge. Mr. Burk has done great juſtice to Gen. Waſhington and his officers, in reporting the genteel treatment he met with while a priſoner, and in return has exerted his utmoſt intereſt in procuring the diſcharge of ſuch Americans as are detained here, in which he has been very ſucceſsful, ſo that I apprehend no ſuch matter will be carried on in future. Captain Campbell of New York, after being impriſoned two months and upwards, was diſcharged on bail a ſhort time before Mr. Burk's arrival, but has ſince been diſcharged from his recognizance, and at liberty to go when and where he pleaſes. Captain Kirby, of the ſhip Peggy of your port, is likewiſe diſcharged from his recognizance, and having procured the command of a brig, ſails ſhortly for Ireland. And Mr. Charles Hubby Hubbart, an ative of Boſton, who has been confined ſince December laſt (great part of the time in a dungeon) will I think be enlarged in a few days. All this by the intereſt of Mr. Burk, in juſtice to whom, and to convince the General of his gratitude, I beg this may be inſerted in the public papers."

The Committee of Privates of Col. Bartraim Galbraith's battalion having received the circular letter from the Committee of Privates of this city and liberties, with the copy of the proteſt entered into, and the proceedings of the public meeting held on the 20th ult. and the Alarm, after due and mature deliberation on the aforeſaid papers, unanimouſly entered into the following reſolutions.

" Elizabeth-Town, May 27, 1776.

" Reſolved unanimouſly, That we join with you, gentlemen, in your proteſt and the late reſolve of Congreſs for totally ſuppreſſing all power and authority derived from the crown of Great-Britain, and the contents of the above mentioned papers.

" Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will ſupport you in the meaſures you have now adopted, at all hazards, be the conſequences what they may, as our views and intereſts are the ſame with yours. JOHN JAMISON, ſen. Preſident.

" To the Committee of Privates in Philadelphia."

At a meeting of the Aſſociators belonging to the ſecond battalion, and others inhabitants of the county of Northampton, near to Lawrence Good's plantation, in Whitehall townſhip, the 27th day of May, 1776, conſiſting of about nine hundred men,

Major Philip Bœhm, being unanimouſly choſen, was ſeated in the chair.

The Reſolve of Congreſs of the 15th inſtant being read, was unanimouſly approved of.

The Proteſt of the 20th inſtant, of divers inhabitants of this province in behalf of themſelves and others, to the Honorable the Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, being read, was unanimouſly approved.

It being moved, and the queſtion thereupon put, Whether the preſent government is competent to the exigencies of our affairs? The ſame was carried in the negative unanimouſly.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a Provincial Convention ought to be choſen by the people, for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying the ſaid Reſolve of Congreſs into execution.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a reaſonable number of the Committee of Northampton county be appointed, by the Committee, to meet a number from the other county Committees at Philadelphia the eighteenth day of next month, to hold a provincial conference, in order to determine upon the number of which the Convention for framing a new government ſhall be compoſed, and the manner in which they ſhall be elected.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Chairman be directed to ſign theſe Reſolves on behalf of this preſent Aſſembly.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will ſupport the meaſures now adopted at all hazards, be the conſequences what they may. PHILIP BŒHM, Chairman.

*** The printer of this paper gives threepence a pound for FINE LINEN RAGS, and in proportion for thoſe of a coarſer kind.

A Quantity of the beſt FLORENCE OIL, ſold by the cheſt or flaſk, by SAMUEL YOUNG, near the Drawbridge.

LOST on Thurſday laſt, the twenty-third inſtant, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with a ſteel claſp. It contains ſome papers, and a bond of no conſequence but to the proprietor. There was alſo ſome Continental currency, but the ſum uncertain, however not leſs than from five to ten pounds. Whoever has found the ſame, upon returning it to Mrs. Stout in Front-ſtreet, or to the ſuſcriber in Water-ſtreet, ſhall receive the ſum of FIVE POUNDS, and no queſtions aſked.

May 25, 1776. GEORGE DAVIS.

TO be SOLD, a NEAT PHÆTON and Gears, almoſt new, ſuitable for either one or two horſes. For terms apply to Jeremiah Warder and ſons, in Third-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. II.] TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1776. [Num. 214.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, March 22. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and ſome of the Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majeſty (being introduced by the Earl of Hartford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold) with the following addreſs and petition, which was read by the Recorder:

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble addreſs and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled;

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London in Common Council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to intreat your Majeſty's royal attention, whilſt with the humility of dutiful ſubjects, we lay before your Majeſty what at preſent moſt immediately affects us in the ſpirit and tendency of the public meaſures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and expoſed ſtate in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as at the danger and diſgrace attending the late treaties, for foreign mercenaries, whoſe latitude is ſuch as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror, look forward to that diſmemberment of the empire; that increaſe of the national debt, and of burthenſome taxes; that loſs of our moſt valuable reſources; thoſe diſtreſſes of our merchants and manufacturers; thoſe deficiencies of the revenue; that effuſion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren; that failure of public credit, and thoſe dreadful calamities and convulſions which muſt follow a civil war ſo begun and purſued, whoſe extent no wiſdom can foreſee.

We humbly conceive that no people can be bound to ſurrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the laſt war they ſo far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it juſt and neceſſary to make them an annual compenſation; and even now driven to open hoſtilities in their own defence, they are willing (their charters being inviolably ſecured) to continue to us all thoſe advantages of a regular and excluſive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and proſperity. And we have every aſſurance which men in their ſituation can ſafely give, that, if aſked as freemen, they are willing to go farther, and to afford the exhauſted ſtate of the revenue of this country ſuch reaſonable voluntary aid as their abilities will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienably applied to relieve that diſtreſs which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own ſinking funds, ſhall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and miſapplied to the purpoſe of corruption, inſtead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to the firſt wiſe and juſt inſtitution.

Indulge but, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal diſpoſition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extenſion of your Majeſty's juſtice and mercy towards that continent which, when arbiter of the terms of peace, it was your Majeſty's own determination to prefer to every other compenſation for all the expences of the laſt war.

We humbly and earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that the moſt ſolemn, clear, diſtinct, and unambiguous, ſpecification of thoſe juſt and honorable terms, which your Majeſty with both Houſes of Parliament mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every color and ſuſpicion of injuſtice and oppreſſion will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if thoſe juſt and honorable terms are not ſubmitted to, your Majeſty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal, and united people.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

I DEPLORE, with the deepeſt concern, the miſeries which a great part of my ſubjects in North-America have brought upon themſelves, by an unjuſtifiable reſiſtance to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom, and I ſhall be ready and happy to alleviate thoſe miſeries, by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever that authority is eſtabliſhed, and the now exiſting rebellion is at an end. To obtain theſe ſalutary purpoſes, I will invariably purſue the moſt proper and effectual means.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1776.

TOMORROW, the 5th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Willing, Morris, and Co's Wharf, will be ſold by public VENDUE,

Seventy-four hogſheads of MOLASSES,
Five thouſand four hundred pounds of COFFEE,
Two hundred fifty-nine thouſand PINS,
And twenty-two thouſand NEEDLES.

Lately imported on account of the Continent, and to accommodate individuals. The Molaſſes will be ſold by the ſingle hogſhead, and the other articles in as ſmall parcels as conveniently can be.

TOMORROW, the fifth inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, at J. HART's Vendue-Store, the corner of South and Front ſtreets, will begin the ſale of a large and very neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

N. B. Goods for public and private ſale are received at ſaid ſtore, and ſold for caſh only.

TO be LET, a commodious STABLE, fit for a livery ſtable, with chair houſes, &c. ſituated in Church-alley. Inquire of Jane Correy, in Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Correy, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts to JANE CORREY, Adminiſtratrix.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

To the Worſhipful Juſtices of his Majeſty George the Third, of his Courts of Quarter Seſſions and Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia,

The Memorial of the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, &c.

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT the Honorable the Congreſs, by a reſolution of the 15th of May laſt, have declared, "that it appears abſolutely irreconcileable to reaſon and good conſcience for the people of the colonies now to take the oaths or affirmations neceſſary for the ſupport of any government under the crown of Great-Britain, and that it is neceſſary that the exerciſe of *any kind* of authority under the ſaid crown ſhould be *totally ſuppreſſed*," &c. That this Committee conceive it to be their duty, as it is their inclination, to exert their utmoſt endeavors for carrying into execution the ſaid reſolve as well as others of that honorable body, and therefore they thus apply to your Worſhips to ſurceaſe the exerciſe of any authority in the preſent courts until a new government is framed, and all the powers thereof exerted, under the authority of the people of this province.

The Committee need not remind your Worſhips of the qualifications of grand-jurors, and how incompatible they are with the preſent oppoſition to the King of Great-Britain, and the execution of the Reſolves as well of the Congreſs as of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, when they reflect that the diſpoſition of many of your Worſhips is friendly to the cauſe of liberty and your country, and that a continuance in the ſeats you have ſo worthily filled is no longer conducive to the happineſs or ſafety of the people.

It is with great concern that the Committee have beheld ſome perſons in office in this province, ſo influenced by their ſalaries as to prefer their own immediate power and intereſt to that of their country and their poſterity; and they are ſorry to find themſelves conſtrained to exert their moſt ſtrenuous efforts for obtaining thoſe deſirable ends, perſonal ſecurity, and the preſervation of private property, which they apprehend every honeſt man would be anxious to ſee fixed on a firm and permanent baſis. It is with equal concern that they have ſeen another ſet of men in this province, heretofore notoriouſly oppoſing the elections and authority of Committees of all kinds (bodies, it is confeſſed, conſtituted by neceſſity alone) now profeſſing a deſire for the continuance of them, tho' evidently militating againſt the authority of the crown, and the execution of ſome of the criminal laws, as well as tending to the diſcontinuance of trial by jury, and the ſuſpenſion of the writ of habeas corpus, thoſe bulwarks of liberty. This conduct they can only aſcribe to an inclination in theſe men to prefer confuſion to order, tyranny to liberty, and anarchy to legal government, and thereby, in time, to make the people ſo diſcontented and unhappy as to deſire peace at the expence of every thing valuable in this life, as was effected by ſimilar means at the Reſtoration.

Upon the whole, the Committee think it their duty to themſelves, their conſtituents, and to the Congreſs, to requeſt your Worſhips to poſtpone the buſineſs of the above mentioned courts until a new government ſhall be formed, which they apprehend will be effected ſo ſpeedily that the delay will be of ſmall if any injury to the preſent ſuitors, and in the mean time the minds of men will be quieted from the apprehenſion of a diſaffected grand jury or court attempting to cenſure or condemn the virtuous meaſures now purſuing for the happineſs and ſafety of the good people of this province in particular, and America in general. Signed by order of the Committee,

June 3, 1776. THOMAS M'KEAN, Chairman.

(Copy.)

At a Special Meeting of the COMMITTEE of Inſpection of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, June 1.

Whereas the Honorable Congreſs, by their reſolve of the 30th of May, have empowered the Committees of Inſpection to regulate the price of SALT.

Reſolved, That that article ſhall not exceed the following prices—COARSE SALT Seven Shillings and Sixpence per buſhel, Three Shillings and Ninepence per half buſhel, and Two Shillings per peck.—FINE SALT Eight Shillings per buſhel, Four Shillings per half buſhel, and Two Shillings and Twopence per peck. And whereas the Congreſs have empowered the Committees of Inſpection to regulate the price of GREEN TEA as well as to execute their reſolve limiting the price of Bohea Tea at Three Fourths of a Dollar per pound.

Reſolved, That the price of the beſt Green Tea ſhall not exceed Thirty-two Shillings and Sixpence per pound.

Reſolved likewiſe, That if any perſons ſhall by any art or evaſion elude the above reſolutions, by refuſing to ſell the above articles at the ſaid limited prices, they may depend upon being held up as enemies to their country without reſpect to perſons, and they may be aſſured, the Committee will take ſuch farther ſteps (if neceſſary) as will effectually carry the above reſolutions of Congreſs into execution.

The Committee requeſt that all virtuous citizens will uſe their utmoſt endeavors to detect and bring to juſtice all ſuch perſons as dare to offend againſt the above neceſſary and highly uſeful regulations. J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Gentlemen, In Committee, Eaſton, May 30th, 1776.

ON receiving your letter of the 21ſt inſtant with the papers therein incloſed, the General Committee of this county were immediately called, and met this day.

The ſeveral matters laid before the Committee were conceived by us of the greateſt moment. We directly proceeded thereon, and unanimouſly agreed to the incloſed reſolves.

Animated by that good ſpirit, which in a very remarkable manner has hitherto ſmiled on the laudable endeavors of the United Colonies, for the preſervation of invaluable liberty, the free gift of God, our buſineſs was carried on without the *leaſt* oppoſition; and in full confidence of the continued protection and aſſiſtance of him in whoſe ſovereignty is the diſpoſal of all things, we are, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble ſervants. Signed by order of Committee,

ROBERT LEVERS, Chairman.

To the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation, at Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the county of Northampton, held at Eaſton the 30th day of May, anno 1776.

Preſent thirty-one members.

On motion, Robert Levers, Eſq; was appointed to, and ſeated in the chair.

The Committee were informed that they had been called together in conſequence of a letter from the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, dated the twenty-firſt of May inſtant, and delivered the twenty-ſixth inſtant to Lewis Gordon, Eſq; Chairman, at preſent indiſpoſed, by Mr. Frederick Kuhl, and Mr. Chriſtopher Ludwig, two of the ſaid Committee of Inſpection.

Moved, That the ſaid letter ſhould be read, and it was read accordingly.

Moved, That the Reſolve of Congreſs of the 15th inſt. be read, with the proceedings at the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, the 20th inſtant, which were read accordingly.

Moved, That the proteſt of divers of the inhabitants of this province, in behalf of themſelves and others, lately preſented to the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, be read, and it was read accordingly.

Moved, That the addreſs and remonſtrance of divers of the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, lately preſented to Aſſembly againſt the above proteſt, be read, which was read accordingly.

After having maturely conſidered the letter and papers above mentioned, it was moved and reſolved unanimouſly, That a number of the Committee be nominated to meet Deputies from all the other Committees in the ſeveral counties in this province, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 18th day of June next, in order to agree upon, and direct the mode of electing members for a Provincial Convention, and to determine upon the number of which the ſaid Convention ſhall be compoſed, which Convention to be held at ſuch time and place as the ſaid conference of Committees may appoint for the expreſs purpoſe of forming and eſtabliſhing a new government, under the authority of the people only, for the preſervation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties and properties, according to the expreſs declaration of the Honorable the Congreſs, preceding and immediately connected with the recommendation mentioned in the ſaid reſolve.

On motion, Reſolved unanimouſly, That ſix members of the Committee be nominated for the above purpoſe.

On motion, Reſolved, That Robert Levers, John Wetzel, Nicholas Dupui, Neigal Gray, David Deſhler, and Benjamin Dupui, be a Committee appointed, in behalf of this county, to meet at Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 18th day of June next, with the above mentioned conference of Committee for the above purpoſe. Signed,

By order of the Committee,

ROBERT LEVERS, Chairman.

York, 28th May, 1776.

Sir,

ON Saturday laſt we were favored with the company of ſeveral of your reſpectable body, joined by others the worthy citizens of Philadelphia, who laid before our Town Committee immediately aſſembled for that purpoſe, the letters, votes and proceedings of the city and liberties of the capital. The joy we felt upon this intereſting occaſion, may be more eaſily conceived than expreſſed—Towards evening a certain Charles Stedman, attorney at law, came into town, and opened to his hoſt his having certain papers tending to the confirmation of the powers of government in the hands of the preſent Aſſembly. This good citizen loſt no time till he made the Committee acquainted with the important diſcovery, orders were thereupon iſſued forthwith for ſecuring Mr. Stedman's portmanteau, and keeping an eye on his perſon, till he might be examined. On our Secretary's application he readily confeſſed his having three copies of the remonſtrance, iſſued by the party too notoriouſly the enemies of the rights of freemen, to find much countenance here. Theſe copies he delivered to the Secretary, and then, as well as upon his examination, declared that he found them at his father's houſe in Philadelphia, and was there told they had been left by Mr. Andrew Robinſon, with a verbal requeſt to carry them to William M'Clea, Eſq; at Sunbury. Nothing farther appearing amongſt the packages of Mr. Stedman, he was ſuffered to paſs, after he had regained, opened and read a letter he had been ſeen conveying to one of the priſoners ſervants, which only diſcovered his great affection for the worthy family of Dr. Kearſly, as he was pleaſed to ſtile them, and ſome other worthies of the ſame political complexion.

Mr. Stedman's departure from town was attended with ſuch circumſtances, as cauſed two young men who came with another large packet of theſe treaſonable papers directed to Meſſrs. Johnſton and Lukens here, to decamp with precipitation. Theſe carriers told the landlord, they had received their charge from Doctor Smith and Phineas Bond at Lancaſter.

Our Committee being early aſſembled, Meſſrs. Lukens and Johnſton ſhewed an anonymous letter directed to them both, requeſting them to forward the letters and remonſtrances, without loſs of time, and the Evening Poſts, and to requeſt their deſpatch in procuring the ſigning of thoſe papers in their ſeveral diſtricts. On the delivery of the bundle to the Committee, it appeared filled with remonſtrances and Evening Poſts, and ſundry ſealed letters, one of which, directed to Henry Wolf of York Town, was opened by his conſent and read, a copy of which is encloſed.

By this diſcovery the Committee judged it proper to retain all the other letters till Friday next, when a meeting of the County Committee is warned, to take all theſe important matters into conſideration. You may depend upon the event of this meeting to be favorable to the cauſe of liberty, as the ſenſe of the town militia was taken yeſterday, and I am happy in being able to aſſure you that not a ſingle diſſentient, or even cool perſon, appeared in four large companies.

By order of the Committee,

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES SMITH, Chairman.

The Honorable Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation, of the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

In COMMITTEE for York County, May 31, 1776.

Preſent fifty-four Members.

Colonel ROBERT M'PHERSON in the Chair.

The Reſolve of the Honorable Continental Congreſs of the 15th inſtant being read, was moſt cordially agreed to, and thankfully accepted; and Reſolved, That a delegation from this body, of nine members, be ordered to attend the conference of Committees at Philadelphia, the 18th day of June next, to conſider of the beſt and moſt effectual meaſures for carrying the ſaid reſolve of Congreſs into execution, and ſettling the preliminary ſteps for the election of a Provincial Convention, to form a conſtitution founded on "the authority of the people."

Reſolved, That as the former legiſlative powers of this province cannot act without being under oaths or affirmations of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, and dependant on him, which by the cruel and wicked proceedings of that King and Parliament of Great-Britain, more eſpecially by a late Act of Parliament declaring the coloniſts rebels, and cutting them off from the protection of that crown, the ſame is become incapable of legiſlation, and in that reſpect totally extinct. But Reſolved nevertheleſs, That the executive powers of government ought to proceed in the uſual channel, and that the laws heretofore made be put in due execution, until a government formed on the authority of the people only takes place, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs of the 15th inſt.

Reſolved, That Mr. James Ranken, lately choſen a member to repreſent this county in Aſſembly, in ſending ſeven letters, and a bundle of remonſtrances, to ſeven inhabitants of this county, for the expreſs purpoſe of getting thoſe remonſtrances ſigned by the people here, and tranſmitted to Philadelphia, which remonſtrances can be calculated for no other purpoſe than to draw this province off from the preſent Union with the other colonies, or to divide the people ſo as to fall an eaſy prey to our inveterate enemies, has violated the truſt repoſed in him by the good people of this county,

Reſolved, That ſhould any perſon or perſons be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of duty to the public, as to attempt to procure ſigners to ſaid poiſonous and deſtructive remonſtrance in this

county, that the ſaid perſon or perſons will be conſidered as violators of the Reſolves of Congreſs, and inimical to the liberties of America.

ROBERT M'PHERSON, Chairman.

In COMMITTEE of PRIVATES, June 3, 1776.

Moved, That an addreſs of thanks be preſented to the officers and men belonging to the gallies for their ſpirited behaviour in the late engagement with the Roebuck and Liverpoole men of war, and that the ſame be publiſhed in the ſeveral public papers of this city.

Extract from the minutes,

JAMES CANNON, Clerk.

N. B. The vote was delayed for ſome weeks to give the Houſe of Aſſembly an opportunity of doing it firſt.

(Advertiſements omitted will have a good place in next paper.)

Dr. L. BUTTE, Surgeon-Dentiſt,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he intends to follow the ſaid art, and undertake to ſet artificial teeth in ſo neat a manner that it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which are natural. He alſo cleans teeth, however bad, ſo radically, that in half an hour they look as white as ſnow; and has tooth drops which cureth the toothach in a few minutes. Alſo a plaiſter which cures corns in the toes in twenty-four hours, price two ſhillings and ſixpence. He keeps lip pomatum, and the American oil, which takes freckles out of the face in three days, price ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence. He will wait on any lady or gentleman that ſhall honor him with their commands.

He is removed from the New-market, and lives now in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the Grand Turk, in Mr. Wallace's houſe.

Port of PHILADELPHIA, in the province of Pennſylvania, ſſ. } TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Court of Admiralty, for taking cognizance of, and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels, made in purſuance of the Reſolves of the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, and brought into the port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the eleventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Charles-Alexander, Eſq; commander of the ſchooner of war called the WASP who as well (&c.) againſt the brigantine ſchooner or veſſel called the BETSEY, burthen about ninety tons, lately commanded by Thomas Slater, and againſt John Haſſeler, a Mulatto, and Charles Sims, a Negro ſlave, taken on board the ſaid brigantine. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid veſſel called the BETSEY, and Slaves aforeſaid, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,

May 25, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON.

A LIGHT BAY HORSE, with a blaze in his face, and about fourteen hands high, was this day taken up. The owner may have him by proving his property, and paying charges. Inquire of the printer.

TO be SOLD, a NEGRO BOY, about four or five years of age, who has had the ſmallpox and meaſles. Inquire of the printer.

AT a General Meeting of the Members of the Library Company of Philadelphia, held in purſuance of the advertiſement inſerted in this paper of the 28th of May laſt, the number of members met not being competent to the paſſing of a law, it was agreed to adjourn until Thurſday the ſixth day of June inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Library room: At which time and place the members are requeſted to attend either in perſon or by proxy, to conſider of the propriety of impowering the Directors to remove the books and effects of the ſaid company, and to paſs a law inveſting them with ſuch power, in caſe it ſhall be judged neceſſary. ANDREW ROBESON, Sec.

WAS found on a beech this ſide of the New Ford, a ſmall YOUGHALL belonging to ſome veſſel; her ſtern ſheets blue paint, and a red R in her ſtern. Whoever proves property, and pays charges, may have her again by applying to Samuel Nichols, at Jeſſe Williamſon's at the Northern Liberty ferry.

WANTED a perſon who is capable of being in a BAR at a tavern, writes a good hand, and underſtands accounts. Alſo a waiter is wanted. Any perſons whom theſe places may ſuit, are deſired to apply to the printer. None need apply but thoſe who can be well recommended.

TO be SOLD, twenty-ſeven acres of embanked MEADOW, now under a leaſe to a good tenant at ſeventy-two pounds per annum. The meadow being in complete moveable order, it is to be ſurrendered, at the termination of the leaſe, in like good order. The owner hath, contiguous thereto, about the like quantity of FLATS, two thirds of which may be banked in at a very moderate expence. Its diſtance is not more than four miles from the city, and has the advantage of water carriage.

The purchaſer may have time for the payment of the whole or part of the conſideration money, as beſt ſuits him. For farther particulars inquire of the printer. June 4.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, out of the ſubſcriber's lot the upper end of Market-ſtreet, on Friday the 31ſt of May laſt, the three following HORSES, viz. a light brown horſe, eight years old, about fourteen hands high, with both ears cropped, a bright ſtar in his forehead, and ſhod all round, a few white hairs on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, a ſhort tail; he paces and trots. The other a bright bay horſe, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a large blaze down his face, three white feet, a ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, paces and trots, and about five years old. Alſo a dark bay horſe, about fourteen hands and a half high, ſix years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, and trots, with a ſmall ſore place about the bigneſs of a dollar on the hind part of his back; and, when taken away, was a little lame.

Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, and brings them to the ſubſcriber in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them.

RICHARD YORKE, Poſt Rider.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. II.] THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1776. [Num. 215.

LONDON, March 11.

GOVERNMENT has contracted for one thousand baggage waggons, ten thousand horseshoes, and two thousand saddles, for the use of the King's troops in America.

As the Americans were not to be duped by ministerial chicanery, recourse hath been had to corruption. One hundred thousand pounds hath been sent over to America, to be properly distributed amongst the members of the Congress. Col. Barre mentioned this fact on Friday in the House of Commons. It is not to be doubted. The Americans themselves are apprised of the transaction, and they know the persons who are entrusted with the distribution of this money. To the eternal disgrace of the minister, the whole of this negotiation shall in due time be laid before the public. The names of the agents shall be mentioned. The Americans have given several specimens of their policy. They know how to act on such occasions. They will scarcely permit so large a sum to return to England, at the same time that it is too small to purchase the integrity of America. Query, Does Mr. Burton (the friend of Lord Dartmouth, and the disciple of Shebbeare) know any thing of this transaction?

It is shameful that a parliamentary inquiry is not made into the expenditure of the public money. Who can wonder that ministers should amass such immense fortunes, when they can pocket what they please, and set it down to the article of secret service?

No account will be given of the money sent over to bribe the Congress. It will fall under the head of secret service.

Orders are given for two frigates to be immediately stationed on the Irish coast, where, we are informed, some foreign vessels have lately been discovered making observations.

The following is an extract of a letter from Colonel Faucit to General Yorke, Ambassador at the Hague, dated Hanover, February 7.

"The first column of Hessian troops, consisting of eight thousand men, begin their march the 15th instant, in conformity to the first arrangements; but having received the King's orders for them to stop their march for some days, till the rivers were cleared from ice, I immediately despatched couriers, which found the troops already arrived in the Hanoverian territories, the first place for their halting. In consequence of an express sent to the Landgrave, to inform him of the orders, he ordered them to return to their first quarters, which caused a great alarm among them, thinking an accommodation had been agreed on with the rebels, and that there would be no occasion for their service. They are most excellent troops, and seem fully satisfied with their destination. Not one man deserted during their first march. One General Officer had demanded his dismission, which has been granted, the reason for which I know not. I can, however, assure you, that the only dissatisfaction shewn among the Hessian troops, is among those that are to continue at home."

Several hundred pounds worth of silver, in small casks, is preparing to be sent to Portsmouth, to be shipped on board the men of war bound to America, to pay the troops.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 24.

The following Declaration was reported to the Convention by the Committee appointed to prepare the same, and referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole Convention; and, in the mean time, is ordered to be printed for the perusal of the members.

A DECLARATION of RIGHTS made by the Representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free Convention; which rights do pertain to us and our posterity, as the basis and foundation of government.

1. THAT all men are born equally free and independant, and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community. Of all the various modes and forms of government that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of mal-administration; and, that whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or set of men, are intitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which, not being descendible or hereditary, the idea of a man born a magistrate, a legislator or a judge, is unnatural and absurd.

5. That the legislative and executive powers of the state should be separate and distinct from the judicative; and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections.

6. That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people, in Assembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage.

7. That no part of a man's property can be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of his legal representatives; nor are the people bound by any laws but such as they have, in like manner, assented to for their common good.

8. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

9. That laws having retroſpect to crimes, and puniſhing offences, committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, are generally oppreſſive, and ought to be avoided.

10. That in all capital or criminal proſecutions a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the accuſers or witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

11. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

12. That warrants unſupported by evidence, whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded or required to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons, his or their property, not particularly deſcribed, are grievous and oppreſſive, and ought not to be granted.

13. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held ſacred.

14. That the freedom of the preſs is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic governments.

15. That a well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free ſtate; that ſtanding armies, in time of peace, ſhould be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all caſes, the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

16. That the people have a right to uniform government, and therefore that no government ſeparate from, or independant of, the government of Virginia, ought, of right, to be erected or eſtabliſhed within the limits thereof.

17. That no free government, or the bleſſing of liberty, can be preſerved to any people but by a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

18. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore that all men ſhould enjoy the fulleſt toleration in the exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience, unpuniſhed and unreſtrained by the magiſtrate, unleſs, under colour of religion, any man diſturb the peace, the happineſs, or ſafety of ſociety. And that it is the mutual duty of all to practiſe Chriſtian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.

PROVIDENCE, June 1.

A gentleman, arrived here from France, informs that twenty-five French ſhips of the line were ready for ſea the 16th of March laſt, at Breſt, to which place five hundred ſhipwrights had been ordered from Nantz; that men were taken up in all parts of France for the ſea ſervice; that the fortifications of Dunkirk and Belliſle were repairing with all expedition; and that as great preparations were making for war as were ever known in that kingdom.

A letter from Martinico, dated the 12th of April, mentions that a general embargo had taken place in France.

We have authentic intelligence from Cape Francois, that on the 7th of May five hundred additional troops arrived there from France.

Saturday laſt a large prize ſloop arrived here laden with ſalt, rum, ſugar and molaſſes; ſhe was bound from St. Croix to Liverpool in Nova Scotia, and was taken by the Andrew Doria, Captain Biddle.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

Laſt Tueſday arrived at New-York, a veſſel from Port au Prince, loaded with molaſſes, ſugars, brandy, coffee and indigo.

On Saturday, the 25th ult. the Hon. Convention of Maryland adjourned to the firſt Monday in Auguſt next.

The legiſlatures of the iſland of Monſerrat, and of the iſland of Antigua, have offered bounties on the importation of proviſions into thoſe iſlands.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated May 16, 1776.

"I wrote you ſome days ago of a ſchooner's being ſeized in this road by the Seaford, a twenty gun ſhip, who kept poſſeſſion of her till on my making application to the Gov. he ſent a guard of ſoldiers, and took the poſſeſſion from them. Next morning the Seaford ſailed, and ſince that the Gov. has ſent a flag to the Admiral, to know the reaſon of ſuch inſolence. The Burghers were much enraged, and we may now depend on any American bottom in this road being defended to the laſt, in caſe of ſuch attempts."

A letter, from an Engliſh gentleman of veracity at St. Euſtatia to his friend in Rhode-Iſland, ſays, "I have nothing very material to acquaint you with, only that the French are certainly meditating ſomething. The greateſt encouragement is given to the Americans; they have opened their ports; notwithſtanding they have had great quantities of proviſions from France, and every thing low there. Many veſſels, with ſugar and coffee, have come from thence (the French iſlands) this day or two; this you know was ſeldom the caſe; it cauſes much ſpeculation: I think there muſt certainly be ſomething in the wind; and, for my part, think that a general war is not far diſtant.—The French have certainly ten thouſand men at St. Domingo, who are augmented to fifteen thouſand. There are eight thouſand at Martinico and Guadaloupe, and ſeven thouſand more expected momently, ſo that they will have thirty thouſand in their iſlands; the whole under command of one General, who arrived ſome days ſince at Martinico."

Extract of a letter from the camp at the mouth of the Sorrel, dated May 14, 1776.

"We have here Generals Wooſter, Arnold, the Pruſſian General, and about fifteen hundred good troops. Two battalions are juſt arrived from Cambridge, and one gone to Montreal. Col. Poor and his battalion are expected every minute, with Gen. Thompſon. Here is to be our grand ſtand. We are now fortifying, but the main body is not yet come up from Dechambeau. There are ſix battalions more on their way to this place. This fortification is at the mouth of the Sorrel on the river St. Lawrence, where our proviſions and ſtores come down into Canada. As ſoon as the ſix battalions arrive, I hope we ſhall be able to drive them faſter than they drove us"

☞ The printer having frequently deſired his ſubſcribers, and perſons indebted for advertiſements, to pay off their accounts, to which little regard has been paid, is now under the diſagreeable neceſſity of deſiring his cuſtomers *immediately* to diſcharge them. Thoſe who have lately ſubſcribed, it is expected will pay their half year's ſubſcription, as well as thoſe who intend to continue.

*** The AMERICAN CRISIS will ſpeedily be publiſhed by the printer of this paper.

To the Honorable the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Memorial of the Committee of Privates of the Military Aſſociation belonging to the city and liberties of Philadelphia,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT your memorialiſts, conſidering that this houſe would reject no application which the moſt preſſing neceſſity urged on the one hand, and the moſt reprehenſible negligence produced on the other, applied ſome time ſince for a Continental General, and a few Continental Battalions. The defenceleſs ſtate of this province, the proſpect of an attack being made on this city, and the great diſcouragements which our Military Aſſociators have met with, and the injuſtice done to their patriotic exertions, by men, who, if they wiſhed well to our cauſe, would have treated us in a very different manner; theſe, with many other circumſtances, pointed out the neceſſity of having a General of courage and experience, with a few Continental Battalions, ſtationed here. This we requeſted, and had reaſon to expect to have our prayer attended to, as it is impoſſible for us in the preſent unconnected ſtate of our battalions ever to exert their force to the greateſt advantage, and as we, in conſequence thereof, run the greateſt hazard of a diviſion in the hour of action. We underſtand that ſome of our Delegates give great oppoſition to the meaſure, alledging, that, were ſuch a thing neceſſary, the application ought to come from our Committee of Safety. We wiſh not to fall a ſacrifice to the ignorance and inattention of a Committee, in a number of whoſe members we have not the leaſt confidence, eſpecially ſince their influence, in all probability, prevented the burning of the Roebuck; and we earneſtly entreat that men, who endeavoured to withdraw us from the Continental Union, may not have too great weight in the councils which regard our ſafety. We thought our application ſo reaſonable, that there was ſcarcely a neceſſity of hinting the matter, and therefore declined troubling the Congreſs with unneceſſary ſolicitations. And now, that oppoſition is made, the opinion of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, and the other General Officers at preſent in this city, may ſave us the labor of further applications, *We do therefore pray Congreſs to take their ſentiments on our preſent defenſive preparations*; and if, on a ſurvey of our river and city, it appears to them that we are ſufficiently ſecured againſt all attempts of the enemy, and that a number of half diſciplined battalions, which have never ſeen an action, haſtily called together, on an open and naked beach, without regular order, ſubordination, or head to direct them, and under the ſenſe of being oppreſſed by the very men whoſe liberties and eſtates they are called out to defend, are ſufficient to the exigency of our affairs, we ſhall reluctantly ſubmit, until that fatal day ſhall arrive, in which it will appear that the preſent oppoſition to our requeſt proceeds more from a deſire to keep the way open for our enemies, than from any attachment to the cauſe of liberty. We reſt the ſucceſs both of our preſent and former applications on their juſtneſs and neceſſity, begging leave to retire, after returning our warmeſt thanks to this Honorable Houſe for promoting our favorite fellow-citizen Gen. MIFFLIN, on whom we earneſtly wiſh to ſee the chief command in this province ſpeedily devolve.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of Privates,

SAMUEL SIMPSON. Preſident.

At a meeting of the Aſſociators of the fourth battalion in Northampton county, held at the houſe of Major Benjamin Van Campen, the 29th day of May, 1776.

Colonel JACOB STROUD informed the ſaid Aſſociators the occaſion of the meeting, &c.

Whereupon NICHOLAS DUPUI, Eſq; was appointed to and ſeated in the chair, and was moved that the reſolve of Congreſs of the 15th inſtant be read, whereupon it was read, &c. The people in teſtimony of their warmeſt approbation, gave three cheers, &c.

Moved, That the inſtructions given by the Houſe of Aſſembly to their Delegates in Congreſs be read, and the ſame were read accordingly, &c.

Upon Motion, Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the ſaid inſtructions have a dangerous tendency to withdraw this province from the happy union with the other Colonies, which we conſider both as our glory and protection.

On Motion, Reſolved unanimouſly, That the preſent Houſe of Aſſembly was not elected for the purpoſe of forming a new government.

On Motion, Reſolved unanimouſly, That the preſent Houſe of Aſſembly, not having the authority of the people for that purpoſe, cannot proceed thereon without aſſuming arbitrary power.

It being moved and the queſtion put, whether the preſent government is competent to the exigencies of our affairs, the ſame was carried in the negative unanimouſly.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a Provincial Convention ought to be choſen by the people, for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying the ſaid reſolve of Congreſs into execution.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Chairman be directed to ſign theſe reſolves on behalf of this preſent Aſſembly.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will ſupport the meaſures now adopted at all hazards, be the conſequences what they may.

The meeting was conducted with the utmoſt decorum and harmony. NICHOLAS DUPUI, Chairman.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the Provincial armed galley Congreſs, DAVID DENTON, about twenty years of age, five feet five inches high, wears his own looſe black hair, ſwarthy complexion, inliſted by the ſubſcriber at Cohanzie bridge, and thought to be born in New-Jerſey. Had on, when he went away, a brown long ſkirted jacket, a pair of brown cloth trouſers, and round greaſy hat. Whoever apprehends and delivers ſaid deſerter on board any of the Provincial gallies in the river Delaware, or the workhouſe or jail in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN HAMILTON, Captain.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, about two or three days ago, from Mr. Francis Lee's paſture upon Schuylkill, between the Middle and Lower Ferries, a ſmall SORREL HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a blaze in his forehead, his two hind feet white, and a black mane not trimmed. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Lee, at the Indian-Queen in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.

WANTS a place, as WET NURSE, a young woman with a good breaſt of milk. Inquire of the printer.

A Man and his wife, who can be well recommended, will undertake to keep in good order any houſe that ſhall be vacated by the family, during the ſummer ſeaſon, for the privilege of living rent free in the kitchen. Inquire of the printer.

A Quantity of the beſt FLORENCE OIL, ſold by the cheſt or flaſk, by SAMUEL YOUNG, near the Draw-bridge.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and to be ſold by R. AITKEN, bookſeller, Philadelphia,

Printed with a new type, on a good paper, in one octavo volume (price in boards One Dollar, bound Ten Shillings)

A new Syſtem of Military Diſcipline founded on Principle.

By a GENERAL OFFICER.

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To the PUBLIC.

ALL ſciences have their peculiar graduates, as well to inſtruct pupils in their rudiments, as to bring them to the higher elements of their profeſſion; our author has therefore alloted to the Corporal, to the Serjeant, and to the Adjutant, their different degrees of inſtruction, that each may be reſponſible for thoſe committed to his charge; and by that means that the exerciſe may be more correct and expeditiouſly learned. He then introduces the whole exerciſe complete, as it is to be performed by word of command from the Major, or any other commiſſioned officer, or by ſignal. In that part where our author treats of the field exerciſe, he comprehends ſuch operations as are neceſſary to be performed againſt the enemy, as different exigencies may there require. In treating of the Column, the Line, and the Square, this author points out their various uſes and purpoſes, ſhews ſome of their capital defects, and propoſes ſeveral amendments. The whole is concluded with an Appendix containing rules, maxims, and obſervations for the government, conduct, and diſcipline of an army.

This work is written upon a new plan, and is peculiarly adapted for the uſe of young officers, ſhewing the particular duties of each, and the moſt eaſy method of training their men in order to become expert ſoldiers.

JONAS PHILIPS has for ſale one hundred and eighty reams of the beſt propatria writing paper, ofnabrugs and ticklinburgs, checks and Holland ſtripes, needles and pins, ſkeleton wires, buckrams, umbrellas, and ſundry other dry goods. Likewiſe Madeira, Tent, Mamſey, and Frontoniac WINES, &c.

TO BE SOLD, an elegant STALLION, three years old this ſpring. He is a beautiful bay, with a ſtar, fifteen hands and one inch high, was got by Granby, his dam by Othello, his grandam by Governor Ogle's Barb, and his great grandam by Col. De Lancey's horſe. He would make a noble horſe for an officer, or to cover. For particulars inquire of Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public, by the earlieſt notice, that he has removed from the upper end of Second-ſtreet, to the houſe of Mr. William Dibley's, at the ſign of the Fountain and White Horſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, betwen Second and Third ſtreets, for the better accommodation of gentlemen, ladies, and others, who are curious to view the remarkable creature called a SATYR, of about two feet high, his body reſembling a human body in all parts except his feet. He walks upright, and performs various actions to admiration. The ſenſe and agility of this creature renders him worthy of the obſervation of the curious. Due attendance is given at ſaid place every other hour of the day (Lord's days excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, beginning perciſely at the hours of nine, eleven, one, and ſo alternately until eight, and no longer. Price One Shilling. Tickets to be had at ſaid place.

N. B. Any gentleman, with ten, a dozen, or more, that would be deſirous to view this ſurpriſing animal at the unuſual time of ſhewing, may be ſatisfied by ſending their commands beforehand, to the public's

Moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

I. FOWLER.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1776.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's houſe on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, between the 11th and 14th inſtant, a ſmall SILVER TWO HANDLED CUP that would hold better than half a pint; the handles half way natched, was fluted from the lower parts of the handles to the bottom, the inſide waſhed with gold, made in London, and had the ſterling marks on. Any perſon who will bring it home ſhall have the above reward, and if offered for ſale, it is requeſted to be ſtopped. WALTER HALL.

N. B. Choice Green Tea, and a few hogſheads of old Jaaica and Barbadoes Spirits, to be ſold as above.

TAKEN off the ſubſcriber's wharf in Southwark, a quantity of white oak hogſhead heading. The perſon or perſons who have taken away the ſame, are deſired to pay for them, at the rate of Twenty Shillings per hundred, to prevent farther trouble. JOHN JONES.

A QUANTITY of INDIGO to be ſold by James Gallagher, in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Spruce-ſtreet.

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Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1776. [Num. 216.

To the WORTHY INHABITANTS of YORK COUNTY.

My respected friends,

AS I find myself most injuriously treated by a Resolve of your County Committee, published in the several newspapers, I must take the liberty to do myself justice through the same channel. As you were freely pleased to choose me one of your Representatives in Assembly, by so large a majority *as near two to one* against the opposite ticket, it would give me the greatest concern if I could believe that the Committee had known and spoken the sentiments of my constituents in their Resolve, or that they will think *I have violated the trust so lately reposed in me by them.* I am conscious, in my own heart, that I intended nothing but what I considered as my bounden duty to the good people I represent in the circular letter to some of my friends. Had I acted otherwise, or kept back the necessary information from them, when they were to deliberate upon a matter of the greatest consequence to them and their posterity, I think I should then have stood justly chargeable with "violating the trust reposed in me." The whole affair pointed at in the Resolve stands thus——The Committee of the city of Philadelphia had taken upon them to determine *two* points in their *Protest* against the authority of that House of which you have chosen me a member, viz. First, That the Congress "had absolutely enjoined the taking up and establishing *new* governments through *all* the colonies;" and, secondly, That they (the said Committee) had a right, in exclusion of the Assembly, to call a conference of Committees, who were not to deliberate what changes in our government, or whether any, were necessary; but, taking that for granted, they were to devise means for choosing a Convention to establish a new form.

Now the express words of the Congress are these, viz. "That the respective Assemblies, and Conventions, *where no* "*government, sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs, has been* "*established,* adopt such governments as shall, in the opinion "of *the Representatives of the people,* best conduce to the happiness of their constituents in particular, and America in "general." These words, to my best-understanding, left the Assembly of Pennsylvania, who are the undoubted Representatives of the people, to judge what changes, or whether any might be necessary for the exigences of affairs. Our charter does also declare that the consent of six parts in seven of our Assembly is necessary in this matter. I likewise found it to be the general sense of the House, confirmed by our own Delegates, that where Assemblies could actually sit as the Representatives of the people, the Congress had them expressly in view, in the execution of their Resolve, and did not point out any particular changes as necessary, except so far as regards the usual oaths and affirmations, which they considered as standing in the way of our just opposition to the oppressive measures of the British Parliament; and the Committee of York might have known that the House has dispensed with the oaths, &c. and is absolved from them by the Crown's declaring them out of its protection. It appeared farther to me, that no other provinces, that have considered the Resolve of Congress, have taken it in the sense of the Philadelphia Committee; namely, as a positive injunction for altering their governments, or injuriug their charter rights, farther than the respective powers of those governments shall think convenient for the public service. The province of Maryland has expressly determined on the matter as follows—

"*Resolved unanimously,* That the people of this province "have the *sole* and *exclusive* right of regulating the internal "government and police of this province."—New-York has declared to the same effect; and the charter governments of Connecticut and Rhode-Island have made no farther alterations than respecting the oaths, &c. as our Assembly have done.

Upon this state of things, having a love for the charter constitution of Pennsylavnia; considering myself as chosen by you to support it, as far as possible, in the present exigency; finding that the public service has been, and might still be, carried on as vigorously by the Assembly of this province as by any other public body on the continent, and observing a *Remonstrance* to that effect, signing by multitudes * of the most respectable names in the city of Philadelphia, and the neighbouring counties, in opposition to the doctrines in the Protest of the Committee of that city, I thought it my duty to send you copies of those papers, that I might know the sentiments of the county I represent, in a matter of such consequence. Whether I did wrong in this, or what censure they may deserve who dared to keep back the needful information from you, endeavoring to surprize you into precipitate measures, which might afterwards be injurious to your best rights, for which you are now contending, and sow the seeds of discord, I leave yourselves to determine. I consider not only my private rights as a Freeman, but my public rights as a Representative in Assembly, together with your rights from whom I derive my seat, to be grosly violated in this interruption of my correspondence with you, and the threats thrown out to prevent my obtaining your sentiments for the direction of my conduct. I know the weight of the Committee of the town of York, who first opened my letters, and I hope I do not over value my own firmness of spirit, when I say that I neither fear their threats, nor regard their censures, while in the honest discharge of my duty. I wish that they, who published the Resolves against me, had also published a copy of the circular letter on which it is founded, that the world might have judged how far it deserved blame or approbation. The following is an exact copy of the letter to Henry Wolfe, viz.

"The friends of the present constitution of Pennsylvania "think it absolutely necessary, at this time, to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the attempts that are making "in the city of Philadelphia to destroy the Assembly, and "consequently the charter rights of the province; for which "purpose it is thought expedient that as many persons as "possible should be procured to sign the Address and Re-

* *At the time of writing this, the names to the Remonstrances, already delivered in from the city and adjacent counties, amounted to about* Six Thousand.

" monſtrance to the Repreſentatives of the province, which " you will ſee publiſhed in Hall and Sellers newſpaper of the " twenty-ſecond of this month, to encounter the proteſt " which is inſerted in the ſame paper—I therefore requeſt that " you will take a part in this virtuous taſk, by getting as " many of the reſpectable inhabitants of our county to ſign " their names to it as poſſible, by which you will greatly " ſerve your country, and oblige your friend.

JAMES RANKIN.

" P. S. You will have ſeveral copies of the Remonſtrance " ſent to you for ſigning."

I have only to add, that the Committee of your county have juſt ſent down *Inſtructions* directed to two of your Repreſentatives, wherein, after ſeveral charges againſt the Aſſembly in general, they conclude as follow:

" We therefore inſtruct you to withdraw from ſuch *men* " *and meaſures*, and in caſe of a motion for the continuance " of the Aſſembly, you will immediately leave the ſame. " You will ſee, by our Reſolves herewith ſent, the ſenti- " ments of York county very generally taken, and we truſt " you, gentlemen, will act conformable thereto."

By order of the Committee,

R. M'PHERSON, Chairman.

As I have reaſon to believe that the Committee have derived no authority from the county in general *to command* their Repreſentatives to deſert their truſt, I ſhall continue to diſcharge my duty till I obtain your ſentiments in ſome leſs doubtful way. I am, reſpectfully, your ſincere friend,

JAMES RANKIN.

BOSTON, May 30.

Thurſday laſt the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this town, qualified as the law directs, met at the Old Brick Meeting-houſe, in order to chooſe their Repreſentatives for the enſuing General Aſſembly, when they made choice of the following gentlemen, viz. William Phillips, John Pitts, John Brown, William Cooper, Benjamin Auſtin, Oliver Wendell, Nathaniel Appleton, David Jeffries, Joſeph Gardner, and Arnold Welles, Eſquires, Mr. Caleb Davis, and Mr. William Powell.

Mr. Welles and Mr. Powell having declined the ſervice, Mr. Samuel Allyne Otis and Mr. Henry Hill have been choſen in their room.

The town have given the following INSTRUCTIONS to their Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen,

AT a time when, in all probability, the whole United Colonies of America are upon the verge of a glorious revolution, and when, conſequently, the moſt important queſtions that were ever agitated before the repreſentative body of this colony, touching its internal police, will demand your attention, your conſtituents think it neceſſary to inſtruct you in ſeveral matters what part to act, that the path of your duty may be plain before you.

We have ſeen the humble petitions of theſe colonies to the *King of Great-Britain* repeatedly rejected with diſdain. For the prayer of peace, he has tendered the ſword; for liberty, chains; and for ſafety, death. He has licenced the inſtruments of his hoſtile oppreſſions to rob us of our property, to burn our houſes, and to ſpill our blood. He has invited every barbarous nation whom he could hope to influence, to aſſiſt him in proſecuting theſe inhuman purpoſes. The Prince, therefore, in ſupport of whoſe crown and dignity, not many years ſince, we would moſt cheerfully have expended life and fortune, we are now conſtrained to conſider as the worſt of tyrants. Loyalty to *him* is *now* treaſon to our country. We have ſeen *his* venal Parliament ſo baſely proſtituted to his deſigns, that they have never heſitated to enforce his arbitrary requiſitions with the moſt ſanguinary laws. We have ſeen the people of Great-Britain ſo loſt to every ſenſe of [illegible]tue and honor, as to paſs over the moſt pathetic and earn[illegible] appeals to their juſtice with an unfeeling indifference. The hopes we placed on *their* exertions, have long ſince failed. In ſhort we are convinced that it is the fixed and ſettled determination of the King, Miniſtry and Parliament of that iſland to conquer and ſubjugate the colonies, and that the people *there* have no diſpoſition to oppoſe them.

A reconciliation with them appears to us to be as dangerous as it is abſurd. A ſpirit of reſentment once raiſed, it is not eaſy to appeaſe. The recollection of paſt injuries will perpetually keep alive the flame of jealouſy, which will ſtimulate to new impoſitions on the one ſide, and conſequent reſiſtance on the other; and the whole body politic will be conſtantly ſubject to civil commotions. We therefore think it abſolutely impracticable for theſe colonies to be ever again ſubject to, or dependant upon Great-Britain, without endangering the very exiſtence of the ſtate: Placing, however, unbounded confidence in the ſupreme councils of the CONGRESS, we are determined to wait, moſt patiently to wait, till their wiſdom ſhall dictate the neceſſity of making a *Declaration* of Independance. Nor ſhould we have ventured to expreſs our ſentiments upon this ſubject, but from the preſumption that the Congreſs would chooſe to feel themſelves ſupported by the people of each colony, before they adopt a reſolution ſo intereſting to the whole. The inhabitants of this town, therefore, unanimouſly inſtruct and direct you, That at the approaching ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, you uſe your endeavors that the Delegates of this colony, at the Congreſs, be adviſed, that in caſe the Congreſs ſhould think it neceſſary, for the ſafety of the United Colonies, to declare them independant of Great-Britain, the inhabitants of this colony, with their lives, and the remnant of their fortunes, will moſt cheerfully ſupport them in the meaſure.

Touching the internal police of this colony, it is eſſentially neceſſary, in order to preſerve harmony among ourſelves, that the conſtituent body be ſatisfied that they are fairly and fully repreſented. The right to legiſlate is originally in every member of the community, which right is always exerciſed in the infancy of a ſtate: But when the inhabitants are become numerous, it is not only inconvenient, but impracticable for *all* to meet in *one* Aſſembly; and hence aroſe the neceſſity and practice of legiſlating by a *few*, freely choſen by the *many*. When this choice is free, and the repreſentation equal, it is the people's fault if they are not happy: We therefore inſtruct you to deviſe ſome means to obtain an *equal repreſention* of the people of this colony in the legiſlature: But care ſhould be taken, that the Aſſembly be not *unweildly*; for this would be an approach to the evil meant to be cured by repreſentation. The largeſt bodies of men do not always deſpatch buſineſs with the greateſt expedition, nor conduct it in the wiſeſt manner.

It is eſſential to liberty, that the legiſlative, judicial and executive powers of government be, as nearly as poſſible, independant of, and ſeparate from each other; for where they are united in the ſame perſon, or number of perſons, there would be wanting that mutual check which is the principal ſecurity againſt the making of arbitrary laws, and a wanton exerciſe of power in the execution of them. It is alſo of the higheſt importance, that every perſon in a judiciary department employ the greateſt part of his time and

attention in the duties of his office. We therefore farther inſtruct you, to procure the enacting ſuch law or laws as ſhall make it incompatible for the ſame perſon to hold a ſeat in the legiſlative and executive departments of government at one and the ſame time; that ſhall render the judges, in every judicatory through the colony, dependant not on the uncertain tenure of caprice or pleaſure, but on an unimpeachable deportment in the important duties of their ſtation, for their continuance in office; and to prevent the multiplicity of offices in the ſame perſon, that ſuch ſalaries be ſettled upon them, as will place them above the neceſſity of ſtooping to any indirect or collateral means for ſubſiſtance. We wiſh to avoid a profuſion of the public monies on the one hand, *and the danger of ſacrificing our liberties to a ſpirit of parſimony* on the other. Not doubting of your zeal and abilities in the common cauſe of our country, we leave your diſcretion to promote ſuch exertions, in promoting any military operations, as the exigencies of our public affairs may require. And in the ſame confidence of your fervor and attachment to the public weal, we readily ſubmit all other matters of public moment, that may require your conſideration, to your own wiſdom and diſcretion.

The frigate ordered to be built at Portſmouth, for the Continental ſervice, was launched laſt week. She is ſaid to be a very fine ſhip, and will this week be ready to receive her guns and men.

This week the Rev. Mr. Stillman arrived here from Philadelphia. His Meeting-houſe will be opened for public worſhip next Lord's-day.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight were interred at Marblehead, the remains of Capt. James Mugford, jun. who has left this honor to embalm his memory, that he made as brave and vigorous a ſtand in defence of American liberty as any among the living can boaſt of. His funeral was attended with ſuitable military honors, by a detachment of the 14th regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

It is reported that General Clinton has left North-Carolina, but to what part of the Continent he is gone is not known.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated June 7, 1776.

"Gen. Sullivan writes the Gen. that ten of our old friendly Oneida Indians had waited on him and ſtayed but two hours, going amongſt the Canadian tribes to uſe their influence in preventing them from joining with the Britiſh troops, which they were afraid they would. I ſaw a letter at Gen. Putnam's yeſterday, from the Colonel ſtationed at the Hook, informing of two or three veſſels being arrived there, and that two or three deſerters informed him that Sir Peter Parker was arrived at North-Carolina with thirty-five hundred troops under convoy of a fifty gun ſhip, a twenty-eight and twenty (the names I forget) that Col. Ethan Allen is on board the Mercury at the Hook, and Capt. Proctor of your city in irons on board the ſame. A gentleman juſt come up ſays, a very large ſhip arrived yeſterday not leſs than a ſeventy-four, but ſuppoſed a ninety gun ſhip, ſo that there are now at the Hook ten ſhips, two brigs, &c."

Two privateers belonging to this port have taken three very valuable ſhips bound from Jamaica to London, laden with rum, ſugar, molaſſes, &c. having alſo a large quantity of dollars and plate on board.

We hear that on board of the above ſhips, there were ſeveral very fine ſea turtle, intended as a preſent to Lord North; one of which, with his Lordſhip's name nicely cut in the ſhell, was yeſterday preſented by the Captain to the worthy Preſident of the American Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, May 17, 1776.

"I wrote you laſt from Dechambault, where we remained four or five days on a very ſhort allowance, and left it with half an allowance of flour, and no pork to ſerve the men to Trois Rivieres, two good days march. It has ſince been concluded on to keep no detachment for the preſent below the Sorrel, as the army have been living from hand to mouth for ſome time paſt, the ſupplies of proviſions from the other ſide of the Lakes being but ſmall, and very little to be procured without force, or paying hard money for it. The common people in general, though they will probably take the ſtronger ſide, do, I have no doubt from all the obſervations I have made, wiſh well to us and our cauſe, and would be very glad we ſhould ſucceed. Forty or fifty men of the 18th regiment commanded by Capt. Foſter, joined by three hundred Indians, and two hundred and fifty Canadians, had (hearing, it is ſuppoſed, that this place was in a defenceleſs ſituation) come down within twelve miles of this, having made priſoners of a Major Sherburne and three hundred of our men on their way thither; but being informed that a reinforcement was arrived, they have retreated; Gen. Arnold is in purſuit of them with nine hundred men, four hundred of whom he has ſent to endeavor to cut off their retreat, while he purſues them with the utmoſt expedition, with the remainder. Proviſions, as I mentioned before, are ſo very ſcarce that we are abſolutely obliged to ſeize flour and wheat, pledging the faith of the United Colonies for the payment of the market price. General Thomas is very ill with the ſmallpox at Chamblee, taken in the natural way.

"N. B. There are five inſtead of three hundred of our people made priſoners. There is a report that Gen. Arnold has beat the enemy, but no account is yet arrived from himſelf."

This day the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly gave the following INSTRUCTIONS to their Delegates in Congreſs.

Gentlemen,

WHEN, by our inſtructions of laſt November, we ſtrictly enjoined you, in behalf of this colony, to diſſent from and utterly reject any propoſition, ſhould ſuch be made, that might cauſe or lead to a ſeparation from Great-Britain, or a change of the form of this government, our reſtrictions did not ariſe from any diffidence of your ability, prudence, or integrity, but from an earneſt deſire to ſerve the good people of Pennſylvania with fidelity, in times ſo full of alarming dangers and perplexing difficulties.

The ſituation of public affairs is ſince ſo greatly altered, that we now think ourſelves juſtifiable in removing the reſtrictions laid upon you by thoſe inſtructions.

The contempt with which the laſt petition of the Honorable Congreſs has been treated; the late act of Parliament declaring the juſt reſiſtance of the coloniſts againſt violences actually offered, to be rebellion, excluding them from the protection of the crown, and even compelling ſome of them to bear arms againſt their countrymen; the treaties of the King of Great-Britain with other Princes for engaging foreign mercenaries, to aid the forces of that kingdom, in their hoſtile enterprizes againſt America, and his anſwer to the petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, manifeſt ſuch a determined and implacable reſolution to effect the utter deſtruction of theſe colonies, that all hopes of a reconciliation, on reaſonable terms, are extinguiſhed. Nevertheleſs, it is our ardent deſire that a civil war, with all its attending miſeries, could be ended by a ſecure and honorable peace.

We therefore hereby authorize you to concur with the other Delegates in Congreſs, in forming ſuch farther compacts between the United Colonies, concluding ſuch treaties with

foreign kingdoms and ſtates, and in adopting ſuch other meaſures as ſhall be judged neceſſary for promoting the liberty, ſafety and intereſts of America; reſerving to the people of this colony the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the internal government and police of the ſame.

The happineſs of theſe colonies has, during the whole courſe of this fatal controverſy, been our firſt wiſh. Their reconciliation with Great-Britain our next. Ardently have we prayed for the accompliſhment of both. But if we muſt renounce the one or the other, we humbly truſt in the mercies of the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe, that we ſhall not ſtand condemned before his throne, if our choice is determined by that over ruling law of ſelf-preſervation, which his divine wiſdom has thought fit to implant in the hearts of his creatures.

EIGHT hogſheads of choice SUGAR, three hundred weight of ſplit WHALEBONE, three boxes of SPERMACETI, and one caſk of old Jamaica SPIRITS, to be SOLD by Joſiah Hewes in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

ROBERT COUPAR, in Second-ſtreet, near to Market-ſtreet, is now opening for ſale a large aſſortment of women's STUFF SHOES, likewiſe a quantity of the beſt New-England Hops of laſt year's crop, together with a large aſſortment of iron caſt ware, ſuch as Tea Kettles, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Hand Kettles, Iron Pots of all ſizes, with a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods as uſual, upon the beſt terms, for caſh only. June 8, 1776.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ALLEN M'LANE, ſkinner and breeches maker, late of this city, deceaſed, or to the partnerſhip of Allen M'Lane and Son, are deſired to make immediate payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts ſpeedily, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

SAMUEL M'LANE,
ALLEN M'LANE,
SAMUEL DUFFIELD, } Executors.

SAMUEL M'LANE now carries on the buſineſs, in all its branches, at the uſual place in Walnut-ſtreet. He has by him a quantity of neat buck and doe ſkins, ditto breeches and gloves. He hopes, by his care and attention, to merit the favors of his late father's cuſtomers, and all others who pleaſe to call on him.

To the PUBLIC.

THE public ſervice requiring my being from home, prevents me from giving perſonal attendance to my private affairs as formerly, I muſt requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to me to call and pay it to my wife, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without reſpect to perſons; and thoſe to whom I may be indebted, may call and have their money immediately. I beg the continuance of the cuſtom of my friends and acquaintance as formerly, at my houſe, at the ſign of the Buck, in Second-ſtreet, where the beſt attendance and kind uſage will be given both to man and horſe.

Beſt DRAUGHT and BOTTLED PORTER as uſual.

I am, the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
LEWIS FARMER.

WANTS a place, as WET NURSE, a young woman with a good breaſt of milk. Inquire of the printer.

WAS LOST yeſterday, between Eldridge's tavern on the Salem road and Philadelphia, or laſt night in Front-ſtreet, a BUNDLE of MONEY, containing forty-ſeven pounds two ſhillings of New-Jerſey currency, dated March 25th, 1776, conſiſting of one bill of ſix pounds, two ditto of three pounds, a number of thirty, fifteen, twelve, ſix and three ſhilling bills, wrapped in a printed handbill of part of the proceedings of the New-Jerſey Convention. Whoever may have found the ſame, and will deliver FORTY POUNDS thereof to WILLIAM COOPER for the owner, ſhall be intitled to the remainder as a reward for their trouble.

Philadelphia, June 7th, 1776.

Port of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizanze of, and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels made in purſuance of the reſolve of the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of June, inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of George M'Aroy commander of the private ſloop of war called the Congreſs (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſchooner or veſſel called the Thiſtle, burthen about ſeventy tons, lately commanded by Charles Roberts, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo. To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the ſaid veſſel called the Thiſtle, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. By order of the Judge,

June 7, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

RAN away, on Thurſday night laſt from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN BADGER, aged about nineteen years, five feet three or four inches high, of a ruddy complexion, his eyes grey, his face a little pock-marked, and his hair of a brown colour, curled behind, and turned up before. He had on a lightiſh coloured ſhort cloth coat and waiſtcoat with white metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, blue and white worſted ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, a white ſhirt, an Engliſh cocked hat with ſmall gold twiſt round the crown, and pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles. It is probable that he will change his dreſs, having carried away with him a claret coloured ſuperfine cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a whitiſh coloured cloth coat and waiſtcoat, and dark coloured ditto, ſeveral white ſhirts, a pair of Engliſh boots almoſt new, a pair of ſpeckled ſilk ſtockings with linen ſoles to the feet, two pair of white thread ditto, a pair of black worſted ditto, a blue and white ſilk waiſtcoat, and a red and white old linen ditto. It is thought he intends to inliſt himſelf either in the army or on board ſome of the ſhips or gondolas. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have a reward of THREE POUNDS, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

Philad. June 8, 1776. BENJAMIN CHEW.

FIFTY head of STEERS and ſpayed CATTLE, from four to ſeven years old, are to be ſold in Queen Anne's county, Eaſtern Shore of Maryland. Inquire of Mr. William Gough, at Col. Cadwalader's, Philadelphia.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

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For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Mr. TOWNE,

SHOULD any one attentively read the annals of the laſt, and compare it to the preſent reign, what a ſtriking contraſt would appear! Of the former he might very ſincerely have cried out, in the ſublime language of the Jews, O KING, LIVE FOR EVER! And of the latter with equal truth, HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN! Had the preſent full blooded Nero, and his all-ſufficient Miniſtry and Parliament, inſtead of ſhedding the blood of our brethren, been really deſirous of reconciliation and peace on conſtitutional principles (i. e. charter principles) ſuch a peace as would not have derogated from the ſo much talked of, and boaſted honor and omnipotence of Almighty Britain (for with ſuch ſacred things our unhallowed hands ſhould not meddle, 'tis not titles we quarrel about, not ſhadows, but ſubſtances) and ſuch a peace as would not have caſt an odium on the ſpirit, dignity, and riſing glories of America, and the righteous cauſe of liberty by our aſſenting to it, and had they taken proper notice of the petitions of the Congreſs, when they humbly beſought their (what ſhall I call 'em?) Graciouſneſſes, to grant them but liberty, peace and ſafety, they would long ere this have given us due notice of ſuch a deſire, accompanied with ſuch preliminaries, as would have put their ſincerity beyond a doubt; which preliminaries would have been a previous recal of all their troops and ſhips of war (for nothing leſs ſome people think would have done) and this even the illuſtrious Cato muſt have thought quite reaſonable. Peace then might have been eſtabliſhed, and America might then perhaps have joined in one Grand Continental Chorus, O KING, LIVE FOR EVER! But, alas, blood is now ſhed! and that blood which was ſhed through wantonneſs, and without provocation, cries aloud for vengeance. If I forget thee, O Lexington, let my right hand forget her cunning, yea let my right finger forget to pull the trigger!

The door is now ſhut, and while they continue invading, murdering, plundering, waſting, and daily deſtroying our property, who can ſay with ſincerity of heart, and a clear conſcience, O KING, LIVE FOR EVER!—Who but Cato and his clan can think of peace? Who but they can be ſuch enemies to their country, as to wiſh a temporary, ſhim ſham, patched up, inglorious peace? And who but they can be ſo ſanguine as to ſuppoſe a ſincere reconciliation can poſſibly take place under ſuch circumſtances?—Cato and his junto have doubtleſs their reaſons for wiſhing it, as they are under the direction of avarice and not of Common Senſe.

Be not deceived, my countrymen, peace is not ſo near at hand; I mean a laſting, an honorable, and a ſecure peace; nay, even were you to make a voluntary ſurrender of all your liberties claims and property, peace would be ſtill the farther from you. Then would ſoldiers innumerable ſwarm around you, and poſſeſs your cities; then farewel liberty.—You then commence ſlaves indeed; you will ſcarcely then dare, even at noon-day, to walk the ſtreets. Remember Boſton, inſults upon inſults will be heaped on your heads; your ſpirits will be broken, and the more you complain the more you will be dragooned; all power on your ſide will inſenſibly vaniſh, and you will become by degrees inſenſible ſlaves, and have none to pity or help you; you have yet the ſtaff of Union in your hands, let it ſupport you.—I tell you, and I tell you as a ſincere friend to America, there is no peace for Iſrael, there is no peace for Salem's courts, unleſs ye procure it for yourſelves. America muſt work out her own ſalvation; pride, on the part of our enemies, is too predominant; it bars the door of peace, it mocks the ſtrength of Britain, and Britain trembles for the conſequences; yet that curſed pride, that national ſelf-conceited, vain-glorious importance will not ſuffer her to give o'er her vile purſuits, but like Satan ſtill purſue their accurſed plan, 'till in the end they fall, and juſtly merit their own deſtruction. The feather falls from off the fool's head, and fixes itſelf on the cap of liberty.

" ———ſhe ſwells with angry pride,
" And calls for help from ev'ry ſide."

She finds her own ſtrength inſufficient to balance her injuſtice, therefore amuſes us with the ſound of Commiſſioners or Plenipotentiaries, and cries peace, peace, where there is no peace. While ſhe underhandedly negotiates with foreign powers, Heſſians, Brunſwickers, our dear couſins the Hanoverians, perhaps Ruſſians, and if theſe ſhould fail, perhaps Turks next, to cram ſuch a peace down our throats as Cato and his truckling brethren would gladly ſwallow.

Britain's wings are clipped. We have nothing to fear from her ſtrength alone, equal to the fear and diſgrace of diſobliging, and danger of loſing our friends in Britain and Ireland, by a puſilanimous behaviour, and a Catonian ſurrender of our liberties; this we ſhould be particularly cautious of, as we thereby involve their fate with ours; they are ſtruggling for us, and it would be ingratitude in the higheſt degree to deſert them, by aſſenting to a daſtardly, a raſcally compromiſe.

We have moſt to fear from Catos and Commiſſioners, from High Prieſts and Judaſſes, from their juggling and deception, and therefore as the ſon Sirach ſays, " Separate thyſelves from thine enemies, and take heed of thy friends."

But ſhould their ſo much talked of Holineſſes (as they are to grant pardons and diſpenſe the holy oil of Britain) with their retinue of twelve thouſands Heſſians, &c. arrive; don't let us be intimidated by the pompous parade, or complimented out of our liberties. Let us hear what they may have to ſay to keep us out of purgatory, don't let us be deficient in point of good manners or hoſpitality though it ſhould appear, as there can be no doubt they are, pretended peace makers, and not ſuch as St. Matthew ſpeaks of. Yet let us give them no cauſe to complain, unleſs it be on account of a diſagreement in Catholic or political opinions. Convince them (if they know it not already) that we are as able to treat as to fight; as good at the council board as in the field; and, in caſe we cannot agree, let us diſmiſs them genteely, but not as Hanun, the ſon of Nahaſh, did to David's meſſengers, " Shave their beards and cut their garments down to their buttocks," leſt they be aſhamed, and tarry at Halifax until their beards are grown.

A WATCHMAN.

LONDON, March 11.

The continent of America is to be allotted into three diviſions; Admiral Shuldham is to command in the river St. Lawrence and to the northward; Lord Howe from thence to North-Carolina; and the third diviſion, ſaid to be intended for Sir Hugh Palliſer, from North-Carolina to the extent of our ſettlements.

March 25. According to letters from Genoa, a new treaty has been concluded between Ruſſia and Great-Britain, by virtue of which the firſt of theſe powers will conſtantly have a ſmall ſquadron cruiſing in the Mediterranean, which may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary at Gibraltar, Port-Mahon, and ſuch places in the Morea, where Ruſſia has ſettlements.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Mr. Adam Holmes, who left Newport laſt Saturday morning, ſays that a miniſterial pirate had taken a ſchooner near Block-Iſland and carried her off, and likewiſe chaſed two ſloops, which ran aſhore, but have ſince got off.

One of the Philadelphia prize ſhips is arrived at Martha's Vineyard. Her cargo conſiſts of three hundred and two hogſheads of ſugar, ſome rum, &c.

Captain Clapp, who is juſt come to town, gives an account, that a ſloop belonging to New-Brunſwick, from Curacoa, was drove on ſhore by one of the miniſterial pirates a little to the ſouthward of Shrewſbury. The crew got on ſhore, and by the aſſiſtance of the country people drove the pirates off. Her cargo conſiſts of dry goods, and about three hundred buſhels of ſalt, which is ſince ſafely landed.

There are London papers in town, as late as the 28th of March, by which we learn, that the firſt diviſion of the Heſſian troops, deſtined for America, embarked at Stade the 17th of March, and were to ſail the firſt fair wind; and it was ſaid the King of Pruſſia had poſitively objected againſt the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel's forces going into the Engliſh ſervice.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

At a Commencement held in the COLLEGE of this city on Monday laſt the following young Gentlemen were admitted BACHELORS OF ARTS, viz.

James Abercrombie, John Leeds Bozman, John Clopton. William Cocke, Thomas Duncan Smith, William Thomas and Ralph Wiltſhire.

Likewiſe the following were admitted Maſters of Arts, viz. Archbald Gamble, Joſeph Harriſon and Brice Innis.

The uſual Commencement Exerciſes are poſtponed to the next public occaſion for the convenience of ſome of the graduates, who could not at preſent give their attendance.

Extract of a letter from Lewiſtown, June 10, 1776.

"The Liverpoole ſtill remains in the road, but the Kingfiſher is gone to ſea.

"June 11th. I intended to have ſent by land, but the Tories have cut off that communication. Laſt evening the Kingfiſher returned with a brig, Capt. Walker of Wilmington, but before the pirates boarded her, our brave Capt. Barry had, in ſight of the Kingfiſher, taken out ſome powder and arms. This day a brig came into the road, but cannot learn who ſhe is. You will pleaſe to inform the Congreſs of the proceedings of the Tories at the head of our county, as I think there will be occaſion for ſome troops from upwards to quiet them. They are branching out in a ſurpriſing manner.

A correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf a Determined Independant, ſays "The mild treatment which the Tories have met with, has only encouraged them in their diſaffection; and, until an example is made of ſome of them, we ſhall always be expoſed to private domeſtic dangers. Neceſſity, when ſelf-preſervation is the object, juſtifies ſecurity. We have reaſoned, we have pleaded with theſe men long enough, and all will not do. It ſignifies nothing meddling with the little and ignorant ones, their greateſt error is want of knowledge; but I would begin with the heads and chiefs of them. It is time, it is high time to do it if we mean to live in ſafety. Matters are ripening very faſt, and either an independance muſt be declared, by which we can legally puniſh the traitors, or the aſſociation muſt, in my opinion, be obliged to declare martial law for their own protection."

Captain William Chace of Providence, who left Halifax the 27th of April, informs, that having been treated with great regard and confidence by ———, he learnt in ſeveral converſations with him (entirely to his ſatisfaction) that it was the intention of the General to poſſeſs himſelf of the ſtock upon Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, and tranſport it to Long-Iſland, of which he deſigned to take poſſeſſion with the light-horſe and a conſiderable body of foot, and to collect all the ſtock, which might be ſupported on the wheat fields, meadows, &c. for the uſe of the army.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 10, 1776.

"Col. Fanning's Negro man is taken up and ſent to jail; he is to be examined this day, and make no doubt ſome diſcoveries will be made. He ſays his maſter ſent him up to take care of his horſes. His maſter is on board the Dutcheſs of Gordon. There are one hundred and fifty Tories taken priſoners in Tryon county and ſent down to Albany. We hear from Albany, that the Mayor of that city, and fifteen other perſons, are ſent to jail for drinking ſucceſs to the King of Great-Britain, &c. Friday laſt a boat was taken by our people, coming from the Dutcheſs of Gordon; the men are taken care of, ſome letters were found on board, and newspapers, for ſome of Gov. Tryon's friends in this city. The lateſt date is the 28th of March. I could not poſſibly obtain one for you, but have extracted the following paragraphs from them.

"March 25. This day, by virtue of commiſſion from his Majeſty, the following bills received the royal aſſent, viz. The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army in North America. Saturday laſt three companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich for North-America. This morning the firſt diviſion of the guards, deſtined for North America, marched from their quarters contiguous to Wimbledon, for Portſmouth. The ſecond diviſion will march on Wedneſday.

"Goſport, March 21. Arrived a tranſport with troops on board, and came into the harbor. It is ſaid that Lord Howe will hoiſt his flag on board the Emerald frigate, and proceed without loſs of time to Boſton, and the Eagle to go after him.

"March 26. On the 17th inſt. ſix ſail of ſhips from Glaſgow with new raiſed recruits, and ſeveral tranſports from London, arrived at Cork, where they are to take in their lading of proviſions, and proceed to America, under convoy. His Majeſty's frigate Ambuſcade, of thirty-two guns, is now fitting out at Chatham, to carry Sir George M'Cartney to his government of Dominica, and is afterwards to join the fleet on the North-American ſtation. Orders are ſent to Sheerneſs for his Majeſty's ſhip Rainbow, of forty-four guns, to be fitted out for immediate ſervice; ſhe is already commiſſioned, and the command given to Sir George Collier. Laſt Sunday all the men in Deptford yard, and ſome additional hands, were employed in ſhipping warlike ſtores, &c. for America, and it will be ſome days before the many tranſports lying there can be loaded, ſuch quantities are ſending thither.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 12, 1776.

"I was this moment informed by Gen. Schuyler, that about three hundred of the Regular troops came up the river St. Lawrence as far as the Three Rivers, where they were busy intrenching themselves, at which time Gen. Sullivan, with his brigade, arrived at the Sorrel. He immediately ordered two thousand of his troops under Gen. Thompson, to march down to dislodge them, and by appearance there is not the least doubt but he will effect his purposes. Should he succeed in this, he is determined to march his army to Quebec, as the eneny have no sufficient force to withstand them. Besides, the Canadians are extremely friendly, furnish our army with all such kinds of provisions as they have, barely on having a certificate for the delivery. They also take commissions, and join our army by great numbers previous to Gen. Sullivan's arrival, and finding our little army retreating, the Canadians begged and prayed that our army should not leave the country. From these circumstances, although they are termed a treacherous people, we have reason to conclude that they are determined to be our friends, and to support us with their all. Gen. Sullivan's letter is dated the fifth and sixth inst."

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

This day the PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE met at Carpenters-hall in this city, which was numerous and respectable. Col. Thomas M'Kean, was chosen President, Col. Joseph Hart, Vice-President, J. B. Smith and Samuel C. Morris, Secretaries.

Extract of a letter from Esek Hopkins, Esq; Admiral of the Continental fleet, dated Newport, June 10, 1776.

"The Andrew Doria has sent in here a sloop from Tortola, bound to Halifax, with twenty-two hogsheads of rum, twenty barrels of sugar, twenty-six tierces of molasses, and 950 bushels of salt. The Cabot also sent in a ship two days ago, from Jamaica, bound and belongs to Liverpool in England, with one hundred and fifteen puncheons, and twenty-two hogsheads of rum; eighty four hogsheads, twenty tierces, and eighteen barrels of sugar; twenty tierces of coffee; sixty bags and two casks of pimento; two hundred bags and ten casks of ginger; one hundred and eighty-two bags of cotton; and forty-eight raw hides.

EXTRACTS from the VOTES of Assembly.

FRIDAY, June 14, 1776, A. M.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Committee of Safety, &c. being again read, was approved of, and is as follows viz.

YOUR Committee beg leave to report, that they have examined into the conduct of the Committee of Safety, respecting the whole of their proceedings, and particularly the supplies of powder and ammunition sent on board the gallies, before and at the time of their engagements with the Roebuck and Liverpool men of war; and, having heard their allegations and proofs, are of opinion, that it appears, from incontestible evidence, that, before the first engagement, the gallies were supplied with thirty-three rounds of powder each, at the proportion of one third weight of powder to the ball; that, during the said first engagement, they received, in cartridges and two kegs of loose powder, the quantity of eight rounds more beyond their first stock, and there was then ready to be delivered, and as suppoted delivered to them, immediately after the first engagement, while the Roebuck lay aground, the quantity of eleven rounds each, besides three hundred weight sent from Wilmington, and what remained unexpended in the engagement. That on the day of the second engagemeut, each galley had sixty-seven rounds of powder, including the supplies sent them, in addition to what remained on hand, after the first day's engagement. Your Committee are farther of opinion, that, during both the engagements, the gallies were sufficiently supplied with all other kinds of necessary ammunition; that their not having taken the Roebuck, was not owing to any deficiency in the above articles, and that the conduct of the Committee of Safety, on that occasion, evidenced the greatest zeal and attention to the public service.

Thomas Potts, Jonathan Roberts, William Rodman, Gerardus Wynkoop, John Foulke, Benjamin Chapman, David Twining, Thomas Jenks, jun. Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, Joseph Pennock, Bartram Galbreath, James Ewing, Samuel Edie, James Rankin, Jonathan Hoge, John Lesher, James Allen, Jacob Orndt, James Potter.

In CONGRESS, June 18, 1776.

Resolved, That no man in these colonies charged with being a TORY, OR UNFRIENDLY TO THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, be injured in his person or property, or in any manner whatever disturbed, unless the proceeding against him be founded on an order of this Congress, or the Assembly, Convention, Council or Committee of Safety of the colony, or Committee of Inspection of the district wherein he resides: Provided that this resolution shall not prevent the apprehending any person found in the commission of some act destructive of American liberty, or justly suspected of a design to commit such act, and intending to escape, and bringing such person before proper authority, for examination and trial. Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW-JERSEY,

BURLINGTON, June 14, 1776.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Congress, the Proclamation of William Franklin, Esq; late Governor of New-Jersey, bearing date the thirtieth day of May last, in the name of the King of Great-Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Assembly to be held on the twentieth day of this instant (June) ought not to be obeyed.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Congress, the said William Franklin, Esq; by such his Proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the Resolve of the Continental Congress of the fifteenth day of May last.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Congress, all payments of money, on account of salary or otherwise, to the said William Franklin, Esq; as Governor, ought from henceforth to cease; and that the Treasurer or Treasurers of this province shall account for the monies in their hands to this Congress, or to the future legislature of this colony.

By order of Congress,

SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

A true copy, WM. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

Just printed, and now selling by ROBERT BELL, next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-street (price Two Shillings)

THE true INTEREST of BRITAIN, set forth in regard to the Colonies; and the only means of living in peace and harmony with them; including five different plans for effecting this desirable event.

By JOS. TUCKER, D. D. Dean of Glocester, Author of the Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great-Britain, with regard to Trade.

To which is added, by the Printer, a few more Words on the Freedom of the Press in America.

N. B. At said BELL's may be had Doctor Jones on Wounds and Fractures, &c. &c.

The following MILITARY WORKS, ſome of them very valuable, and ſeldom to be met with, may be had at R. BELL's, next door to St. Paul's church in Third-ſtreet.

LE Blond's Military Engineer, containing the attack and defence of all kinds of fortified places, with numerous and excellent copperplates, two vol.

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Hoſte and Webſter's Mechanics, Fortification, Artillery, or Gunnery, adapted to the Uſe of the Gentlemen of the Army and Navy.

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DE la maniere de faire uſage du cours des eaux dans les operations de la Guerre des Sieges & de Campaign, comprenant l'art de faire uſage des eaux dans la Guerre offenſive & defenſive, accompagne d'un nombre d'exemples d'occaſions memorables ou l'on s'en eſt ſervi avec ſucces.

Par M. BELIDOR, Colonel d'Infanterie, Chevalier de l'Ordre Militaire de Saint Louis, &c.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 13th inſt. (June) 1776, two ſervant men, viz. JAMES DOLAN, a native of Ireland, ſpeaks a little on the brogue, ſhort light coloured hair and eyebrows, pitted with the ſmallpox, about five feet four or five inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, twenty-two years of age. He had on and took with him, a ſmall round hat, a green jacket lined with red, one ſhirt, and a pair of trouſers. He is barefooted.

The other a Mulatto fellow, named FRANK, aged twenty-four years, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſtout ſtrong made, a little bandy-legged, is well known on the roads, and in Philadelphia, a native of Portugal, and a ſlave, but ſpeaks good Engliſh. He had on and took with him, a ſmall round hat, a pair of tow trouſers, and a ſhirt. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants in any jail, ſo that their maſter gets them again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, or Mr. Dominick Joyce in Philadelphia. JOHN TELLES.

N. B. The white man is a notorious villain, and has attempted to murder his maſter. *

A Quantity of very good Muſcovado SUGARS, in barrels, to by ſold (for caſh only) by Jacob Van Reed, on Hamilton's wharf, near the Drawbridge. *

HENRY SNELLING, WATCH-MAKER, from London, at George Dowig's, Silverſmith in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

BEGS leave to acquaint the public that he performs the ſaid buſineſs in all its branches, and ſuch as will pleaſe to favor him with their commands, may depend on his care in executing the ſame. He likewiſe returns thanks to ſuch of his friends who have been pleaſed to employ him. He alſo ſells chains, ſeals, &c.

☞ Clocks and Watches bought and ſold by commiſſion.

A NEW FAMILY WAGGON to be ſold. Inquire of Elijah Weed, at the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets.

A Parcel of CHECKS and BED TICKEN, to be ſold by John Morton, in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, for caſh only. *

JOHN SMALLMAN, SHOEMAKER, in Walnut-ſtreet, wants four journeymen, to make gentlemens work, on the following wages, viz. For channel boots (Huſſars) twelve ſhillings; for ſhoe ditto, ten ſhillings; for turn down ſhoe ditto, eight ſhillings and ninepence; for gentlemens ſhoes with ſtitched heels, five ſhillings. For plain ſhoes to journeymen in their own houſes, three ſhillings and ſixpence. To ſingle men, boarding them at five ſhillings per week, three ſhillings and threepence, which is ſixpence per pair more than any other maſter gives. None need apply but good workmen.

N. B. He hopes the gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, will conſider the riſe of every material he works with, and pay twelve ſhillings per pair for bound ſhoes, and eleven for plain. *

Dr. L. BUTTE, Surgeon-Dentiſt,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he intends to follow the ſaid art, and undertake to ſet artificial teeth in ſo neat a manner that it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which are natural. He alſo cleans teeth, however bad, ſo radically, that in half an hour they look as white as ſnow; and has tooth drops which cureth the toothach in a few minutes. Alſo a plaiſter which cures corns in the toes in twenty-four hours, price two ſhillings and ſixpence. He keeps lip pomatum, and the American oil, which takes freckles out of the face in three days, price ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence. He will wait on any lady or gentleman that ſhall honor him with their commands.

He is removed from the New-market, and lives now in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſign of the Grand Turk, in Mr. Wallace's houſe.

TO be SOLD, a NEGRO BOY, about four or five years of age, who has had the ſmallpox and meaſles. Inquire of the printer. *

TO be SOLD by public Vendue, on the premiſes, on the 19th day of June 1776, if not ſold before by private ſale, a PLANTATION containing about FOURTEEN ACRES of LAND, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, Burlington county, twenty-ſix miles from Philadelphia, twelve from Burlington, and ſeven from Mount-Holly, in a village called Julius Town. There are, on ſaid premiſes, a handſome two ſtory DWELLING HOUSE, neatly painted, very pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, with good Stables, large Hayloft, Waggon Houſe, Smoak Houſe, &c. a good Well of Water, with a Pump at the kitchen door, a large Garden neatly paled, with a variety of Fruit Trees, and a large Orchard containing one hundred and eighty Apple Trees.

There are alſo on ſaid tract two ſmall DWELLING HOUSES, that will rent for ſeven pounds yearly.

Any perſon inclining to view ſaid Plantation, and know the terms before the day of ſale, may apply to William Hewlings, Eſq; in Burlington, who will ſhew the ſame.

A PLAN of the above may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. TOWNE.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

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By a GENERAL OFFICER.

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To the PUBLIC.

ALL ſciences have their peculiar graduates, as well to inſtruct pupils in their rudiments, as to bring them to the higher elements of their profeſſion; our author has therefore alloted to the Corporal, to the Serjeant, and to the Adjutant, their different degrees of inſtruction, that each may be reſponſible for thoſe committed to his charge; and by that means that the exerciſe may be more correct and expeditiouſly learned. He then introduces the whole exerciſe complete, as it is to be performed by word of command from the Major, or any other commiſſioned officer, or by ſignal. In that part where our author treats of the field exerciſe, he comprehends ſuch operations as are neceſſary to be performed againſt the enemy, as different exigencies may there require. In treating of the Column, the Line, and the Square, this author points out their various uſes and purpoſes, ſhews ſome of their capital defects, and propoſes ſeveral amendments. The whole is concluded with an Appendix containing rules, maxims, and obſervations for the government, conduct, and diſcipline of an army.

This work is written upon a new plan, and is peculiarly adapted for the uſe of young officers, ſhewing the particular duties of each, and the moſt eaſy method of training their men in order to become expert ſoldiers.

TO be SOLD, by Attmore and Hellings, at their ſtore on the wharf, a few doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, Bar Iron, American bliſter, ſpring, and ſquare Steel, ſheet and rod Iron, Bake Plates, Iron Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens, Pots, Kettles, and Skellets. Tea at the price limited by Congreſs, loaf and brown Sugars, Molaſſes, French Brandy, Fyal Wine, Nutmegs, Spermaceti and Whale Oil, Mackarel, &c. &c. &c.

THE officer in the aſſociators not meeting this morning, according to appointment, he may depend upon being publicly poſted unleſs he directly gives ſome account of himſelf. A regard to his family and connexions is the reaſon of his name not being publiſhed. Let him not affect to treat this advertiſement with contempt, for the injured perſon is determined to have ſatisfaction. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

TO be SOLD by public vendue, on Tueſday the 25th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a STONE HOUSE and Kitchen, with a good well of water near the door. The Lot containing ſix acres of Land, with a good bearing Orchard of about ninety Apple and other Fruit Trees. The Lot is three hundred and fifty-ſix feet in front, and the Houſe twenty-nine feet each way, and is very handy to the butchers and bakers, ſituated on Cheſnut-hill, nine miles from Philadelphia, adjoining Mr. Wickard Millor's plantation.

JONAS PHILIPS has for ſale one hundred and eighty reamsof the beſt propatria writing paper, oſnabrugs and ticklinburgs, checks and Holland ſtripes, needles and pins, ſkeleton wires, buckrams, umbrellas, and ſundry other dry goods. Likewiſe Madeira, Tent, Mamſey, and Frontoniac WINES, &c.

To the PUBLIC.

THE public ſervice requiring my being from home, prevents me from giving perſonal attendance to my private affairs as formerly, I muſt requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to me to call and pay it to my wife, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without reſpect to perſons; and thoſe to whom I may be indebted, may call and have their money immediately. I beg the continuance of the cuſtom of my friends and acquaintance as formerly, at my houſe, at the ſign of the Buck, in Second-ſtreet, where the beſt attendance and kind uſage will be given both to man and horſe.

Beſt DRAUGHT and BOTTLED PORTER as uſual.

I am, the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

LEWIS FARMER.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, May 1.

In the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, April 11, 1776.

Ordered, That the Speech this day delivered to both Houſes, by his Excellency the Preſident and Commander in Chief of this colony, be forthwith printed and made public, as well in the newſpapers as otherwiſe. By order of the Houſe,

PETER TIMOTHY, Cl. G. A.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

IT has afforded me much ſatisfaction to obſerve, that though the ſeaſon of the year rendered your ſitting very inconvenient; your private concerns, which muſt have ſuffered greatly by your long and cloſe application in the late Congreſs to the affairs of this colony, requiring your preſence in the country; yet, continuing to prefer the public weal to eaſe and retirement, you have been buſily engaged in framing ſuch laws as our peculiar circumſtances rendered abſolutely neceſſary to be paſſed before your adjournment. Having given my aſſent to them, I preſume you are now deſirous of a receſs.

On my part, a moſt ſolemn oath has been taken for the faithful diſcharge of my duty; on yours, a ſolemn aſſurance has been given to ſupport me therein. Thus a public compact between us ſtands recorded. You may reſt aſſured, that I ſhall keep this oath ever in mind—the conſtitution ſhall be the invariable rule of my conduct—my ears ſhall be always open to the complaints of the injur'd; juſtice in mercy ſhall neither be denied or delayed—Our laws and religion, and the liberties of America, ſhall be maintained and defended to the utmoſt of my power.—I repoſe the moſt perfect confidence in your engagement.

And now, Gentlemen, let me intreat, that you will, in your ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts, uſe your influence and authority to keep peace and good order, and procure ſtrict obſervance of, and ready obedience to the law. If any perſons therein are ſtill ſtrangers to the nature and merits of the diſpute between Great-Britain and the colonies, you will explain it to them fully, and teach them, if they are ſo unfortunate as not to know, their inherent rights.—Prove to them, that the privileges of being tried by a jury of the vicinage, acquainted with the parties and witneſſes; of being taxed only with their own conſent, given by their Repreſentatives, freely choſen by, and ſharing the burthen equally with themſelves, not for the aggrandizing a rapacious miniſter, and his dependant favorites, and for corrupting the people, and ſubverting their liberties, but for ſuch wiſe and ſalutary purpoſes, as they themſelves approve; and of having their internal policy regulated, only by laws conſented to by competent judges of what is beſt adapted to their ſituation and circumſtances, equally bound too by thoſe laws, are INESTIMABLE, and derived from that conſtitution which is the birthright of the pooreſt man, and the beſt inheritance of the moſt wealthy.—Relate to them the various unjuſt and cruel ſtatutes, which the Britiſh Parliament, claiming a right *to make laws for binding the colonies in all caſes whatſoever*, have enacted, and the many ſanguinary meaſures, which have been, and are daily purſued and threatened, to wreſt from them thoſe invaluable benefits, and to enforce ſuch an unlimited and deſtructive claim.—To the moſt illiterate it muſt appear, that no power on earth can, of right, deprive them of the hardly earned fruits of their honeſt induſtry, toil and labor—even to them, the impious attempt to prevent many thouſands from uſing the means of ſubſiſtence provided for man by the bounty of his Creator, and to compel them, by famine, to ſurrender their rights, will ſeem to call for divine vengeance.—The endeavors, by deceit and bribery, to engage barbarous nations to embrue their hands in the innocent blood of helpleſs women and children, and the attempts, by fair but falſe promiſes, to make ignorant domeſtics ſubſervient to the moſt wicked purpoſes are acts at which humanity muſt revolt.

Shew your conſtituents, then, the indiſpenſible neceſſity which there was for eſtabliſhing ſome mode of government in this colony; the benefits of *that*, which a full and free repreſentation has eſtabliſhed; and that the conſent of the people is the origin, and their happineſs the end of government.—Remove the apprehenſions with which honeſt and well meaning, but weak and credulous minds, may be alarmed; and prevent ill impreſſions by artful and deſigning enemies. Let it be known that this conſtitution is but temporary—till an accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America can be obtained; and that ſuch an event is ſtill deſired, by men who yet remember former friendſhips and intimate connexions, though, for defending their perſons and properties, they are ſtigmatized and treated as rebels.

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and miſrepreſentation—Conviction muſt follow its diſcovery—In ſuch caſe, no man, who is worthy of life, liberty or property, will, or can refuſe to join with you, in defending them to the laſt extremity—Diſdaining every ſordid view, and the mean paltry conſiderations of private intereſt and preſent emolument, when placed in competition with the liberties of millions; and ſeeing that there is no alternative but abſolute unconditional ſubmiſſion, and the moſt abject ſlavery, or a defence becoming men born to freedom, he will not heſitate about the choice—Although ſuperior force may, by the permiſſion of heaven, lay waſte our towns, and ravage our country, it can never eradicate, from the breaſts of freemen, thoſe principles which are engrafted in their very nature—Such men will do their duty, neither knowing or regarding conſequences; but, ſubmitting them with humble confidence to the Omniſcient and Omnipotent Arbiter and Director of the fate of empires, and truſting that his almighty arm, which has been ſo ſignally ſtretched out for our defence, will deliver them in a righteous cauſe.

The eyes of Europe, nay of the whole world, are on America.—The eyes of every other colony are on this, a colony whoſe reputation, for generoſity and magnanimity, is univerſally acknowledged. I truſt, therefore, it will not be diminiſhed by our future conduct; that there will be no civil diſcord here; and that the only ſtrife amongſt brethren will be, who ſhall do moſt to ſerve and to ſave an oppreſſed and injured country.

April 11, 1776. JOHN RUTLEDGE.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ALLEN M'LANE, ſkinner and breeches maker, late of this city, deceaſed, or to the partnerſhip of Allen M'Lane and Son, are deſired to make immediate payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts ſpeedily, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

SAMUEL M'LANE,
ALLEN M'LANE,
SAMUEL DUFFIELD, } Executors.

SAMUEL M'LANE now carries on the buſineſs, in all its branches, at the uſual place in Walnut-ſtreet. He has by him a quantity of neat buck and doe ſkins, ditto breeches and gloves. He hopes, by his care and attention, to merit the favors of his late father's cuſtomers, and all others who pleaſe to call on him.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. II.] TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1776. [Num. 223.

LONDON, March 21.

IN the debate, which arose in the Committee of Supply last Monday night, on the estimate of the army extraordinaries, the death of the gallant General MONTGOMERY was lamented in strains of the most pathetic elodquence that ever were heard in the House of Commons. Three of the principal orators, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Colonel Barre, distinguished themselves on the occasion, and vied with each other in the panygeric of that hero. General Burgoyne, though he expressed a strong zeal against the American cause, in a very handsome manner, did justice to his merits, and said, that all his virtues were abundantly rewarded, when they were thus "praised, wept, and honored by the muse he loved."*

Lord North censured the unqualified liberality of the praises bestowed on General MONTGOMERY by the gentlemen in opposition, because they were bestowed upon a REBEL; and said he could not join in lamenting his death as a public loss. He admitted, indeed, that he was brave; he was able; he was humane; he was generous; but still he was only a brave, able humane, and generous *rebel*; and said, that the verse of the tragedy of Cato might be applied to him, "Curse on his virtues, they've undone his country."

Mr. Fox rose a second time, and said the term Rebel, applied by the noble Lord to that excellent person, was no certain mark of disgrace, and therefore he was the less earnest to clear him of the imputation; for that all the great assertors of liberty, the saviours of their country, the benefactors of mankind, in all ages had been called REBELS; that they even owed the constitution, which enabled them to sit in that House, to a REBELLION.

Lord Irnham said it was a shame to punish the poor voters of Hindon and Shaftsbury for bribery, while the names of several Members of Parliament were to be found in the list of contractors, amassing sums of money out of the calamities of their country. He moved that the accounts on the table of all the articles of extras for the army at Boston, sour crout and all, might be published.

Mr. Tuffnal complained of an extravagant article for pickles and vinegar for six thousand men at Boston for three months, and said, that if they had lived upon nothing else the whole time, it could not have come to half the money.

Sir Joseph Mawbey objected to the war, and to all the charges of it; he was bitter against the ministry, and said somebody must answer in the long run for this destructive war.

Lord North, Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr. Pownal, spoke in support of the measures, the expences and the resolutions of the Committee of Supply, and on putting the questions they were carried.

Mr. Burke then made the following motions:

Resolved, That it appears to this House that the sum of £. 849,000 14s. 8d. farthing, charged as extraordinary expences of the army, was chiefly incurred for services within the town of Boston in North-America. It passed in the negative.

Resolved, That ample provision for the comfortable accommodation of our troops at Boston having been made by the public, there could be no pretence to call upon the nation for any farther supply. Passed in the negative.

By an abstract of the naval and military estimates for the year 1704, taken from the records of Parliament, when Godolphin was Lord High Treasurer, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral, and the victorious and immortal John Duke of Marlborough, Commander in Chief; when the campaign was carried on in Spain, Portugal, the Lower Countries, on the Rhine, and the Danube; when our fleets were victorious in the West-Indies, the narrow seas, and on the ocean; and when the lines of Scheldenburgh were forced; and the power, fame and military strength of the French monarch, then aiming an universal empire, was nearly annihilated at Blenheim and Hockstet, it appears that the grant for the navy amounted to £. 2,693,135

For guards and garrisons,	357,000
For men in the Low Countries, and subsidies to the King of Denmark, Landgrave of Hesse Castle, and Elector of Treves,	933,344
To troops of augmentation serving in the Low Countries, and subsidy to the King of Portugal,	504,661
Ordnance for the land service,	153,000
Total	4,641,140

Lord North's budget for the year 1775, when the campaign was carried on at Boston neck, Bunker's-hill, Mystic river, Charlestown, Lexington, Concord and Boston common, a circuit of eighty-seven furlongs, 4,886,651

By the above estimate it appears that the glorious campaign of 1775 cost us more than the ever memorable victories gained in the year 1704, though we had an army of fifty thousand men in the Low Countries and in Germany; sixteen thousand men serving in Portugal; forty thousand seamen; and that we traversed with our armies the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, great part of the Empire, Flanders, and part of the dominions of France, while we defended our own coasts against all attacks, and spread terror through those of our enemies. The pay of our seamen and soldiers was the same at both periods. Add to this, we had a pretender to the throne, Scotland was disunited and disaffected, and a fourth part of the people even in England were zealously attached to the Stuart family.

It may be depended upon as an absolute fact, that the Prince of Brunswick positively refused to let his regiment go to America; and on its being insisted on, resigned his commission immediately.

There have been killed from September to January last, for the use of the navy, at London, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dover, for sea stores and harbour meat, eight thousand oxen, and eighteen thousand hogs, besides a large quantity of sheep.

The accounts of a late deceased pay-master, who went under the name of the defaulter of unaccounted millions, were lately finally settled, when there appeared a balance due to the treasury of two hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds.

* POPE.

WATERTOWN, June 17.

Laſt Thurſday the inhabitants of the town of Boſton were made acquainted, by the beat of drum, that an expedition was to be undertaken, againſt our enemy's ſhips in Nantaſket road, and for erecting proper fortifications in the lower harbor. Accordingly detachments from the colonial regiments, commanded by the Colonels Marſhal and Whitney, and a battalion of train commanded by Lieut. Col. Crafts, were embarked on board boats at the Long-wharf, together with cannon, ammunition, proviſions, intrenching tools, and every neceſſary implement, and proceeded for Pettick's-iſland and Hull, where they were joined by ſome Continental troops, and ſea coaſt companies, ſo as to make near ſix hundred men at each place; a like number of the militia from the towns in the vicinity of Boſton harbor, with a detachment from the train, and ſome field pieces, took poſt at Moon-iſland, Hoff's-neck, and Point Alderton.—At the ſame time a detachment from the Continental army under the command of Col. Whitcomb, with two eighteen pounders, one thirteen inch mortar, with the neceſſary apparatus, intrenching tools, &c. were embarked for Long-iſland, to take poſt there; the troops did not arrive at their ſeveral places of diſtination till near morning, occaſioned by a flat calm; notwithſtanding, ſuch was the activity and alertneſs of our men, that they had the cannon planted, and a line of defence hove up on Long-iſland and Nantaſket-hill in a few hours, when a cannon ſhot from Long-iſland announced to the enemy our deſign. Upon which a ſignal was immediately made for the whole fleet, conſiſting of eight ſhips, two ſnows, two brigs and one ſchooner, to remove and get under way. The Commodore (Banks) bore our fire, and returned it with ſpirit, till a ſhot from Long-iſland pierced the upper works of his ſhip, when he immediately unmoored or cut his cables and got under ſail, and happy for him that he did ſo, for in a ſmall ſpace of time afterward a ſhell from our works fell in the very ſpot he had juſt before quitted. Unhappily our cannon did not arrive at Pettick's-iſland and Nantaſket, as ſoon as might have been wiſhed, but the fire from the latter place being properly pointed againſt the Commodore's ſhip, who came too in the Light-Houſe channel, is apprehended to have done conſiderable execution.—In ſhort, the enemy were compelled once more to make a diſgraceful precipitate flight; and we have it now in our power to congratulate our readers on our being in full poſſeſſion of the lower harbor of Boſton; and had the wind have been to the eaſtward, we are confident we ſhould have had the much greater pleaſure of giving them joy on our being in the poſſeſſion of many of their ſhips. Through divine providence, not one of our men were hurt.

The miniſterial fleet on Friday laſt, before they quitted the harbor of Boſton, blew up the Light-Houſe, which entirely deſtroyed the ſame.

We can aſſure the public, that there is not a miniſterial troop in all New-England, except what are priſoners; nor is there a miniſterial ſhip in any harbor in New-England.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Highlanders taken in the Scotchman mentioned in our laſt, were conducted to the Provoſt priſon in Boſton, by a ſtrong guard from Col. Glover's at Marblehead,—The officers are ſent to Concord, and we hear the ſoldiers are going to Worceſter.

It was reported yeſterday at Salem that two large ſhips were taken the night preceding.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated May 31.

"By a veſſel that arrived here this moment from Antigua, we learn that a veſſel had arrived there from London, who brought an account that the grand fleet of foreigners were not to leave En land till the middle of April, their ſailing orders being poſtponed till that time."

Laſt Friday morning the two Philadelphia battalions, commanded by the Colonels Shee and Magaw, marched from this city for King's Bridge, where, we hear, they are to be encamped.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Accounts, received this day from Canada, ſay that Gen. Thompſon, with two thouſand men, has been defeated by four thouſand, and that the General was accidentally taken priſoner. But it is hoped that Gen. Sullivan, who appears to be in high ſpirits, will ſoon be able to give a better account of our affairs in Canada.

By letters from Boſton received this day, we learn that ſoon after the men of war and tranſports were drove from Nantaſket road, two more tranſports arrived there with upwards of two hundred Highlanders on board, which were both made prizes after ſome reſiſtance.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated June 24, 1776.

"Since my letter on Friday laſt, a moſt barbarous and infernal plot has been diſcovered amongſt the Tories. The particulars I cannot give you, as the Committee of Examination conſiſts of but three, who are ſworn to ſecrecy, two of Waſhington's guards are concerned, and a third, who they tempted to join them, made the firſt diſcovery. The general report of their deſign is as follows: Upon the arrival of the troops, they were to murder all the Staff Officers, blow up the magazines, and ſecure the paſſes of the town. Gilbert Forbes, gunſmith, in the Broadway, was taken between two and three o'clock Saturday morning, and carried before our Congreſs, who were then ſitting. He refuſed to make any diſcovery, upon which he was ſent to jail, and put in irons. Young Livingſton went to ſee him early in the morning, told him he was ſorry to find he had been concerned, and, as his time was very ſhort, not having above three days to live, adviſed him to prepare himſelf. This had the deſired effect. He aſked to be carried before the Congreſs again, and he would diſcover all he knew; ſeveral have been ſince taken, between twenty and thirty, among them our Mayor, who are all now under confinement. It is ſaid their party conſiſted of about five hundred.

"On Saturday afternoon our men returned from the Hook, without being able to effect their deſign; not having heavy cannon ſufficient to make any breach in the light-houſe, they made the attack Friday morning twenty minutes after three and continued firing till about ſix; no lives are loſt on our ſide, only two men very ſlightly wounded.

"I have juſt heard the Mayor has confeſſed bringing money from Tryon, to pay for rifle guns that Forbes had made. A large party goes off his morning to the Hook again with heavy cannon, &c. the men of war there I am afraid will hurt them, as they can command the paſs.—Burgoyne is arrived at Quebec with his fleet. No account of ours. I expect to go to Long-Iſland this day, in a party of about two hundred, in queſt of Tories."

Philadelphia, June 25, 1776.

GENTEEL furniſhed LODGINGS; likewiſe Lodgings and Board for gentlemen, in Cheſnut-ſtreet. Inquire of the printer.

N. B. There is a ſmall front ſhop for a ſingle perſon, who might lodge in the houſe.

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Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1776. [Num. 225.

PHILADELPHIA, ff.

ON the twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini 1776, before George Bryan one of the Juſtices, &c. cometh voluntarily John Emmes, aged about twenty-ſix years, pilot, duly licenced for the bay and river of Delaware, dwelling in the city of Philadelphia, and being ſworn on the holy goſpel, doth depoſe, teſtify and ſay in manner following, viz.

That on the ninth day of September laſt this deponent departed from ſaid city in the brigantine Sea-Nymph, of which Joſeph Bradford was maſter, bound for Jamaica, and that on the ſeventeenth day of September laſt, the ſaid brigantine being then off the capes of Virginia and beyond ſoundings, the ſaid veſſel was taken by a ſhip of war called the Mercury, of twenty guns, and ſent for Boſton in New-England; that this deponent was on the day of ſaid capture removed from the Sea-Nymph to the Mercury; that the Mercury, in which was this deponent, arrived in Boſton harbour within two weeks after; that this deponent was found out to be a Delaware pilot, by means of ſome of the crew of the Sea-Nymph telling the ſame to the officers of the Mercury, as he underſtood, and believes; that from the Mercury in Boſton harbour, this deponent was removed to the Preſton ſhip of war, of fifty guns, on board of which Admiral Graves had his flag hoiſted; that this deponent continued in the Preſton from the firſt of October laſt until the twenty-ſixth of January following, when this deponent went aboard the Chatham of fifty guns, on which Admiral Shuldam had his flag hoiſted, and continued in the Chatham till the laſt day of March, when the Chatham arriving at Halifax in Nova-Scotia, this deponent was turned over to the Fowey of twenty guns; that on the ſeventh day of April this deponent left Halifax in the Fowey, and arrived on the laſt of April off Cape Henlopen, and on the third day of May laſt was put on board the Roebuck of forty-four guns, commanded by Captain Hammond; that about two days after, the Roebuck proceeded up Delaware bay to the road of Bombay Hook, and anchored there, ſending a barge with ten men in it towards the ſhore of New-Jerſey, in purſuit of two ſhallops or ſmall country ſloops which had come down the river; that the barge aforeſaid and a boat from the Liverpool frigate, then in company with the Roebuck, forced one of ſaid ſhallops aſhore, and burned the ſame, ſeizing the other, and bringing off from the ſhore twenty-five or thirty cattle in the ſhallop laſt mentioned and boats, as he underſtood; that the Captains of the two ſhips of war ſent aſſiſtance in other boats to help their people in the boats firſt mentioned to bring off the cattle, on perceiving reſiſtance was made by the country people; that the carcaſſes were delivered and divided to the two frigates, and a brigantine, a ſloop, and two pilot boats which were in company with the frigates. That the ſhallop laſt mentioned was ſoon after diſmaſted and ſcuttled. That ſaid frigates proceeded up the Delaware to Morris Liſten's land, and there anchored during the following night. That the next day, the wind being at north eaſt, the ſaid frigates and the other veſſels in company turned up with the flood tide, and approaching to Reedy-iſland, the armed ſloop Waſp was ſeen within ſaid iſland, alſo beating up. That on this Capt. Hammond ordered Capt. Bellew, of the Liverpool, to ſtay at the lower end of Reedy-iſland till the Waſp was above Reedy-point, and then to follow him upwards. That the Roebuck arriving in the bite of Newcaſtle, this deponent ſaw a brigantine, ſomewhat higher, at anchor, but on the approach of the Roebuck the anchor of ſaid brigantine was lifted, and ſaid brigantine turned upwards; the Roebuck gaining on ſaid brigantine, and firing ſeveral guns, charged with eighteen pounds ſhot, to oblige ſaid brigantine to bring to. That the brigantine, nevertheleſs, eſcaped into Chriſtine creek, where the Waſp had alſo retired. That a ſmall ſchooner, laden, outward bound, was ſeen on ſhore juſt below the entrance of ſaid creek, by the crew, and that Capt. Hammond ſent his boat on board the ſchooner, and dropped his anchor oppoſite to ſaid creek. That immediately after the Roebuck was thus anchored, being afternoon, the crew were employed in hoiſting up the ſhip's water caſks, and cleaning them in order to fill. That next day a flag of truce was ſent aſhore, and Capt. Budden, a priſoner, was ſent away with the flag. That before the flag of truce returned, the gallies appeared upwards, coming towards the Roebuck, and Liverpool which lay at anchor near the Roebuck.

That thereupon Capt. Hammond ordered the ſhip to be cleared and made ready for fighting; that the water caſks, which had encumbered the deck and guns, were partly ſtove, partly carried to the brigantine which had accompanied ſaid frigates up the Delaware, and partly placed in the ſhip's hold, and elſewhere; that about one in the afternoon, the gallies had begun to fire on the frigates, at firſt without the reach of their ſhot, and continued to fire on them near a dozen ſhot before the frigates returned any; that at length the Liverpool, which had anchored below the Roebuck, coming up, ſome ſtern chaſe guns were fired from the Roebuck; that then the Roebuck's anchor being apeak, both ſhips got under ſail, the Roebuck's head being to the eaſtward, and the Liverpool's to the weſtward; that the ſhips in this poſition, and dropping up with a light breeze from the north north-eaſt, brought their broadſides to bear on ſome of the gallies, and fired oftentimes and without intermiſſion for ſeveral hours; that about three quarters of an hour before the firing from the ſhips ceaſed, the Roebuck ran aground about half a mile from the Jerſey ſhore, nearly oppoſite to *Burd*'s on the Pennſylvania ſhore; that the gallies retiring upwards beyond the reach of ſhot, the fight ended; that the Commander of the Liverpool, at the time the Roebuck took the ground, was ordered to come aſtern of the Roebuck, and cover her.

That the Liverpool was, at the time of this accident, to the weſtward, and nearer the Pennſylvania ſhore. That the Liverpool was placed near the Roebuck accordingly, to protect her when ſhe might heel. That the Roebuck ran aground about the time of full tide, and lay aground till about half an hour after three before day of the following morning. That during the riſe of the tide great endeavours were uſed by Capt. Hammond to heave his ſhip afloat; that, at low water, the Roebuck lay over ſo much that the lower deck ports were neceſſarily ſhut, on the reclined ſide, to keep out the water; and that her cannon were rendered uſeleſs by her ſitu-

ation. That the Roebuck, at the time aforeſaid, by means of a rope faſtened to the Liverpool, was hauled afloat, and the other cables and ropes, which had been uſed for that end, were abandoned and let ſlip. That whilſt the ſhip lay aground, as aforeſaid, the Capt. his officers and crew, were all conſtantly upon watch; and that no one retired to ſleep during the night; and that boats were all the night employed to watch the motions of the gallies, and guard the Roebuck. That the officers of the Roebuck had expected that there would be an attempt in the night to burn the Roebuck, but afterwards concluded that it was not done for want of ammunition. That during the fight of the Roebuck and Liverpool with the gallies, only one ball fired from the gallies, as far as this deponent knows, ſtruck the hull of the Roebuck, but ſome ſmall damage was done to the ſails and rigging; great part of the ſhot of the gallies aimed at the Roebuck not reaching her. That after the Roebuck was hauled off the ground, and brought to anchor, the Capt. employed his crew at filling water very diligently, two pumps being uſed for that purpoſe. That about high water in the afternoon of the day following the day of ſaid fight, the fight was renewed by the gallies coming down the river, the ſhips immediately, on the approach of the gallies, being got under ſail. That the wind being pretty freſh at ſouth-weſt, the ſhips turned downwards, working to windward, and firing upon the gallies till the ſhips had proceeded three miles below the town of Newcaſtle, when, it being near ten in the evening, the gallies ceaſed to fire, and retired from the ſhips. That in the ſecond fight the gallies drew nearer to the ſhips than in the firſt, though ſeldom nearer than three quarters of a mile, or thereabouts. That on the ſecond day's action, one ſhot of eighteen pound was lodged in the Roebuck's ſide, about three ſtreaks above the water's edge, and another like it on the oppoſite ſide nearly as low. That one eighteen pound ſhot entered an upper port, ruined the carriage, diſmounted a nine pound cannon, killed one man, and wounded two others; that five others were wounded, two of them conſiderably, by a cartridge taking fire; that another eighteen pound ſhot alſo entered the ſtern and lodged on board the ſhip, and that two other ſhot alſo ſtruck the ſhip, ſeven in all as far as this deponent knows. That the rigging, ſails and ſpars of the Roebuck were often ſtruck, damaged, and cut; particularly one mizzen ſhroud, one of the foretopmaſt ſhrouds, and two of the back ſtays were cut off, the main ſtay cut as far as a ſtrand and an half, and much running rigging broken; the mizzen yard twice wounded, ſo that the lower end was obliged to be cut off; the main yard wounded, ſo that it cannot be depended on; the ſails pierced ſeveral times, not eaſy to be numbered. The long boat had been damaged in the firſt fight.

That the ſhips lay at anchor, about three miles below Newcaſtle, all the following night, filling and ſtowing water; and that the crew continued in the morning to fill and ſtow water, and began to repair the rigging. That after about two hours ebb tide the Roebuck's anchor was weighed, and the ſhips ſtood down and anchored, at low water, juſt above Reedy-iſland, where the ſeamen were employed in refitting the ſhip for three days. That this deponent never heard any thing ſaid on board the Roebuck which intimated any deſign of deſtroying houſes on the ſhore. That after the ſtay of three days aforeſaid, the frigates returned to Cape Henlopen, without any unneceſſary delay. That this deponent doth not know, and doth not believe, that any perſons privately came on board the Roebuck from the ſhore about ſaid cape, during his reſidence in ſaid ſhip, but has heard on board that ſuch an incident paſſed previous to his going aboard her.

That the day following the return of the Roebuck to ſaid cape, Capt. Hammond put to ſea, with the Liverpool in company. That the frigate, being about ſeven leagues from the land, the Liverpool was ſent to the north eaſtward, but the deſtination not known. Capt. Hammond, in the Roebuck, on the contrary, ſteering ſouthwards till the next day in the morning, when the ſhip was brought to, the tenders ſummoned in, particularly a ſchooner in which Capt. Knox had been taken, and which was uſed as a tender, and had joined the Roebuck the day before from Virginia. This ſchooner, and the reſt, three in all, were ſent for Chincoteague, to procure ſtock, and the ſhip proceeded to Hampton road, in Cheſapeak. That the ſame day he arrived there, the Capt. went to Norfolk, and the day after the ſhip Dunmore, the Fowey, and a great number of prize and other veſſels came out of Elizabeth river, and the tenders arrived from Chincoteague with eight lean bullocks, and no other ſtock. That the ſhips of war and veſſels aforeſaid, afterwards lay in Hampton road for a week, and then ſtood up the bay to Gwyn's iſland, and anchored in Milford-haven, at the entrance of Piankitank river. That he was on the iſland, and underſtood that about five hundred hogs, ſheep, and cattle were found on it by Lord Dunmore, but no good water; that moſt of the wells there yielded very bad water. That about five hundred, or five hundred and fifty men, ſoldiers, white and black, were landed on ſaid iſland by Lord Dunmore, as this deponent heard. That many of theſe, particularly Negroes, died, and many Negroes came in and joined him. That the Roebuck was in ſome meaſure cleaned, and that Capt. Hammond continued at his laſt mentioned place till the ſixth of June inſtant, when, about ten of the clock in the evening, this deponent, with John Drury and Alexander Davis, ſwam to the ſhore of the main land, about two miles, and eſcaped. That about ſix days before this deponent left the Roebuck, a gentleman of the name of Smith, Secretary of Governor Eden, arrived at Gwyn's iſland from Annapolis, as this deponent underſtands; and that, on the fifth inſtant, a gentleman in black from Somerſet county, as he heard, came down and went to Lord Dunmore.

JOHN EMMES.

Sworn before GEORGE BRYAN.

DESERTED on the 25th of June, from the province hoſpital, belonging to the Camden armed boat, Richard Eyres, Eſq; commander, JACOB KELLY, a Mulatto, born in St. Kitt's, has a middling white ſkin, round ſhoulders, broad face, flat noſe, near twenty-four years of age, five feet ſix inches high, a large ſcar on his head made with a cutlaſs, and is an artful cunning fellow. He had on and took with him, a half worn caſtor hat, brown ſurtout coat, coarſe white ſhirt, blue trouſers, no ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, and plain metal buckles, a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, and two pair of knee ditto, but may change his clothes. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, or ſecures him in any jail ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.

RICHARD EYRES.

WANTED an UPPER MAID, of a good character, who underſtands marketing. None elſe need apply to the printer.

TO be SOLD, a NEGRO BOY, about four or five years of age, who has had the ſmallpox and meaſles. Inquire of the printer.

HARTFORD, June 24.

By an expreſs arrived laſt night from Albany, we have the following extracted from a letter to Gen. Schuyler, dated Sorrel, June 12, 1776.

"On the ſixth inſt. about two thouſand men, under the command of Gen. Thomſon, marched to attack the enemy at the Three Rivers. They deſigned to have ſurprized them at day break on the eighth inſt. but the guide led them into a moraſs, returning from which took them two hours; they then had to paſs through a long ſwamp in the face of the enemy, who had a large reinforcement arrived very unhappily that evening, and landed in ſight of our men. Being well equipped, they gave Gen. Thomſon's party ſo warm a reception that he thought prudent to retreat. In the mean time body of ſix hundred were ſent off from the enemy to cut off our retreat, and deſtroy our batteaus, which they could not effect, and our batteaus are all ſaved but one, out of which the men eſcaped. Gen. Thomſon, Colonel Irwin, Doctor M'Kennie, Parſon M'Auley, Lieuts. Bird and Currey, and about forty men, are priſoners, and about one hundred and fifty more are miſſing.

"It is ſuppoſed that Gen. Burgoyne has with him the whole reinforcement deſigned for Canada. Our army are more than half ſick with the ſmallpox, the other part have an enemy of more than three times their number—may they be recruited—but I fear the uſual ſlowneſs will prevent it."

Part of a letter from Captain Seth Harding, Commander of the brig Defence, in the Continental ſervice, to the Hon. Governor Trumbull, dated Boſton, June 19.

"Honored Sir,

"I ſailed on Sunday laſt from Plymouth; ſoon after we came to ſail, I heard a conſiderable firing to the northward. In the evening I fell in with four armed ſchooners, near the entrance of Boſton harbour, who informed me they had been engaged with a ſhip and brig, and were obliged to quit them. Soon after I came up into Nantaſket road, where I found the ſhip and brig at anchor. I immediately fell in between the two, and came to anchor about eleven o'clock at night. I hailed the ſhip, who anſwered "from Great Britain." I ordered her to ſtrike her colours to America.——They anſwered, aſking—"What brig is that?"—I told them——The Defence.—I then hailed him again, and told him, I did not want to kill his men, but would have the ſhip at all events, and again ordered them to ſtrike; upon which the Major (ſince dead) ſaid, "Yes, I'll ſtrike," and fired in a broadſide upon me, which I immediately returned, when an engagement began, which laſted three glaſſes, when the ſhip and brig both ſtruck. In this engagement I had nine men wounded, but none killed. The enemy had eighteen killed, and a number wounded. My officers and men behaved with the greateſt bravery, none could have outdone them. We took out of the above veſſels two hundred and ten priſoners, among whom is Col. Campbell, of Gen. Frazer's regiment of Highlanders. The Major was killed in the engagement.

"Yeſterday a ſhip was ſeen in the bay, which came towards the entrance of Boſton harbour; upon which I came to ſail with four ſchooners in company. We came up with them, and took them without any engagement; there were on board one hundred and twelve Highlanders. As there are a number more of the ſame fleet expected every day, and the General here urges my ſtay, I ſhall tarry a few days, and then proceed for New-London. My brig is much damaged in her ſails and rigging. I am, with great reſpect,

Your Honor's moſt obedient ſervant,

SETH HARDING."

The following is a liſt of the officers taken in the tranſports bound to Boſton, from Scotland, with Highlanders on board.

Lieutenant Col. Campbell. Captains, Campbell, Maxwell, and Mackenzie. Lieutenants, Archibald Campbell—Campbell, Dickenſon, Belnawer, Cohorne, M'Lane, Hugh Campbell, Mackenzie, Gordon, Frazer. Quarter-maſter Ogilvie. Enſign Frazer. Surgeon's mate, Burnes.

Volunteers, with the rank of officers (who are impatiently waiting at "the pool" for the death and old ſhoes of commiſſioned officers) Meſſrs. Flint, M'Dougall, M'Bane, Wilſon, John Campbell, Duncan Campbell, Colin Mackenzie, M'Taviſh, Hume and Dwar. Privates, four hundred and fifty.

Colonel Campbell, we hear, was to have the chief command of the two Scotch battalions.

A Quantity of RYE SPIRITS to be ſold at Mr. David Rees's, hatter, at the corner of Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet.

JOHN MARIE, TAILOR from Paris, has removed, from the corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. George Fullerton, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and two doors above Mrs. Duncan's, Milaner, where he carries on his buſineſs in the beſt manner. He begs leave to return his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen who were pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, and hopes a continuation of their paſt favors, which will be gratefully acknowledged. Clothes cleaned at the ſame place, in the beſt manner, without the unneceſſary trouble of ripping or waſhing.

June the 19th, 1776.

RAN away from the Waſhington armed boat three men, viz. JOHN BROWN, a native of England, about five feet nine inches high, fair complexion, ſhort flax coloured curly hair, his clothes uncertain.

JOHN PUBLE, a high German, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, yellow complexion, ſpeaks but bad Engliſh, has a blemiſh in one of his eyes, and plays well on the violin. He had on, when he went away, an old caſtor hat, and a white ſpotted jacket. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Trenton.

HUGH BARNET, alias MACKEY, about five feet five inches high, fair complexion, about twenty-three years of age. He had on, when he went away, a blue outſide jacket, and flannel inſide ſpotted jacket. Whoever takes up ſaid runaways, and brings them on board ſaid boat, or confines them in jail, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS for each.

HENRY DOUGHERTY,

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS loſt yeſterday in the market, a black leather POCKET BOOK without a claſp, the owner's name wrote on the inſide, containing Forty-five Pounds Seven Shillings and Sixpence Continental currency, a Four Shilling Bill Pennſylvania currency, and ſundry Receipts. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſkinner and breeches-maker, in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, or to the printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

June 27, 1776. BENJAMIN HAMMOND.

A FEW Hogſheads and Barrels of JAMAICA SUGAR, of the beſt quality, to be ſold by

DAVID SPROAT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the twenty-eighth inſtant, " Certain intelligence is this minute arrived that the armed veſſels, Schuyler and Montgomery, retook yeſterday and brought into Five-Iſland inlet, four prizes, viz. two brigs from Brazil, loaded with oil; a ſchooner belonging to cape Ann, loaded with molaſſes and ſugar; a ſloop, with flour and lumber, from Rhode-Iſland. One of the priſoners informed that Gen. Howe is arrived, at the Hook, in the Greyhound; that the fleet ſailed from Halifax the ninth inſtant, being one hundred and thirty ſail, and may be ſoon expected at the Hook. One of the ſoldiers concerned in the plot is to be hanged this morning. Yeſterday there were eleven ſail at the Hook."

We hear that ſome of the Highlanders, lately taken, aſſert, that they were told, before they ſailed, that they were ſent hither to take poſſeſſion of forfeited farms, the rebels having been drove by the King's troops ſeveral hundred miles into the country. One or more of them alſo declare, that, out of the number inliſted in Scotland for the American ſervice, four hundred deſerted on their march from Perth to Greenock.

A Boſton paper, of June 20, ſays " We have now upwards of four hundred Highlanders confined in the work-houſe and alms-houſe, who, we hear, are ſoon to be diſtributed in the country towns."

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

EVERY moment that I reflect on our affairs, the more am I convinced of the neceſſity of a formal Declaration of Independance. Reconciliation is thought of now by none but knaves, fools and madmen; and as we cannot offer terms of peace to Great-Britain, until, as other nations have done before us, we agree to call ourſelves by ſome name, I ſhall rejoice to hear the title of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in order that we may be on a proper footing to negociate a peace.

Beſides, the condition of thoſe brave fellows who have fallen into the enemy's hands as priſoners, and the riſk which every man runs, who bears arms either by land or ſea in the American cauſe, makes a declaration of independance abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe no proper cartel for an exchange of priſoners can take place while we remain dependants. It is ſome degree of comfort to a man, taken priſoner, that he belongs to ſome national power, is the ſubject of ſome ſtate that will ſee after him. Oliver Cromwell would have ſent a memorial as powerful as thunder to any King on earth, who dared to have uſed priſoners in the manner which ours have been. What is it that *we* have done in this matter? Nothing. We were ſubjects of Great-Britain, and muſt not do theſe things. Shame on your cowardly ſouls that do them not! You are not fit to govern.

Were Britain to make a conqueſt of America, I would, for my own part, chooſe rather to be conquered as an independant ſtate than as an acknowledged rebel. Some foreign powers might interpoſe for us in the firſt caſe, but they cannot in the latter, becauſe the law of all nations is againſt us. Beſides, the foreign European powers will not be long neutral, and unleſs we declare an independance, and ſend embaſſies to ſeek their friendſhip, Britain will be beforehand with us; for the moment that ſhe finds that ſhe cannot make a conqueſt of America by her own ſtrength, ſhe will endeavour to make an European affair of it. Upon the whole, we may be benefited by independance, but we cannot be hurt by it, and every man that is againſt it is a traitor.

REPUBLICUS.

☞ A prudent WOMAN is wanted to take care of a houſe, moſt of the family being gone to the country. She may employ the greateſt part of her time about her own buſineſs. None need apply who cannot produce good recommendations. Inquire of the printer.

Juſt publiſhed, and may be had in Market-ſtreet, two doors above Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers's printing-office,
Price Two Shillings,

The Fall of BRITISH TYRANNY,
Or American Liberty triumphant.
The firſt CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGI-COMEDY of FIVE ACTS, containing twenty-ſix ſcenes, amongſt which are the following, viz.

A pleaſing ſcene between Roger and Dick, two ſhepherds near Lexington.

Clariſſa, &c. A very moving ſcene on the death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a chamber near Boſton, the morning after the battle at Bunker's-Hill.

A humorous ſcene between the Boatſwain and a ſailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable ſcenes between the Boatſwain, two ſailors, and the cook, exhibiting ſpecimens of ſeafaring oratory, and peculiar eloquence of thoſe ſons of Neptune, touching Tories, convicts, and black regulars; and between Lord Kidnapper and the Boatſwain.

A very black ſcene between Lord Kidnapper and Major Cudgo.

A religious ſcene between Lord Kidnapper, Chaplain, and the Captain.

A ſcene the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the addreſs.

A droll ſcene, a council of war in Boſton, between Admiral Tombſtone, Elbow-Room, Mr. Caper, Gen. Clinton, and Earl Piercy.

A diverting ſcene between a Whig and a Tory.

A ſpirited ſcene between Gen. Preſcot and Col. Allen.

A ſhocking ſcene, a dungeon, between Col. Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting ſcenes in Boſton, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boſton, meſſenger, and officers of the guard.

A patriotic ſcene, in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Waſhington, Lee and Putnam, &c. &c.

With a dedication, preface, addreſs of the Goddeſs of Liberty to the Congreſs, dramatis perſonæ, prologue, epilogue, and a ſong in praiſe of King Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance interſperſed with wit, humour, burleſque, and ſerious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every diſpoſition.—The whole compriſed in ſeventy-three pages octavo, and a new type. Allowance to thoſe who by a quantity.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1776.

GENTEEL furniſhed LODGINGS; likewiſe Lodgings and Board for gentlemen, in Cheſnut-ſtreet. Inquire of the printer.

N. B. There is a ſmall front ſhop for a ſingle perſon, who might lodge in the houſe.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.